FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'ARAFAT RECEIVES BIRTHDAY MESSAGE FROM BREZHNEV

JN041831 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 4 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, received the Soviet ambassador in Beirut, Alexandr Soldatov, this afternoon.

Our correspondent has learned that during the meeting brother Abu 'Ammar received a message from Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary and Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and a personal gift to brother Abu 'Ammar on the occasion of his 50th birthday. The following is the text of the message:

Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman: Dear Comrade, on the occasion of your 50th birthday I wish you continued good health and success. Your struggle as head of the PLO, which is defending the Palestinian people's rights, including the right to establish their independent state, against the excessive practices of imperialism, Zionism and their lackies, always enjoys the Soviet people's support. We highly appreciate your contribution in normalizing [tatbi'] Soviet-Palestinian relations and further strengthening Soviet-Arab friendship and cooperation. On this occasion, allow me to reiterate that the Palestinian people and the other Arab peoples should continue to seek every possible support from the Soviet Union, which has proved to be a true friend and ally to their struggle for national independence and sovereignty in order to reach a just and genuine peace in the Middle East, a peace that must be based on a just and comprehensive settlement including all parties concerned.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES FRG FREE DEMOCRATIC PARTY'S MOELLEMAN

JN070627 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 7 Aug 79 JN

[Text] PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces Abu 'Ammar yesterday met with Juergen Moelleman, FRG Bundestag member and Free Democratic Party Foreign Relations and European Security Committee chairman. After having dinner, they reviewed the situation in the Arab world, the Middle East and the world. They agreed to complete their talks at a later date. Moelleman also visited the Palestinian Red Crescent Society. He arrived in Beirut the day before yesterday to meet with PLO officials. In a statement he made in Beirut, Moelleman said that FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will visit Beirut on 28 August.

PLO CENTRAL COUNCIL TO MEET IN DAMASCUS 11 AUG

JN070702 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 7 Aug 79 JN

[Text] The PLO Central Council will meet in Damascus on Saturday. Khalid al-Fahum, Palestine National Council chairman, will preside over the meeting. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar will attend the meeting. Al-Fahum said the council will discuss new developments in the Palestinian, Arab and international arenas. The PLO Central Council Secretariat has sent invitations to council members to attend the meeting.

PLO'S QADDUMI CONFERS WITH SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

JN051250 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 5 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Yesterday, brother Abu Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, met with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs. The meeting was attended by brother Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas] and brother Abu Mahir [Muhammad Ghunaym], Fatah Central Committee members. Brother Abu Lutf stated that he and Minister Khaddam reviewed the extremely positive results of the visit he recently paid to France. He added that the French are worried about the Israeli attacks against southern Lebanon and are eager to see an end put to these matters. The head of the Political Department pointed out that he and the Syrian foreign minister also discussed the joint stand that Syria and the PLO must take at the forthcoming nonalined conference in Havana. Abu Lutf also hinted that he will represent the PLO at the next UN Security Council session.

PLO OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN, YAR MINISTER MEET IN DAMASCUS

JN062215 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 6 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--YAR Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs and Foreign Minister Dr Hasan Makki met this evening with PLO Executive Committee member and official spokesman 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar. During the meeting, they exchanged views on current issues and their impact on the Palestinian issue. Dr Makki conveyed a verbal message to Abu Mayzar from YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to for delivery to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

PLO OFFICIAL DISCUSSES CAMPS' SITUATION IN GAZA STRIP

JN032032 Doha QNA in Arabic 1950 GMT 3 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 3 Aug--A Palestinian official has accused Israeli occupation authorities of resorting to a new method in their war against the Palestinian people.

Yunis al-Katri, director of the PLO department in charge of the occupied homeland affairs, said that this method is represented by depriving the Palestinian societies and camps, particularly the Palestinian camps in the Gaza Strip, of water. He added that well over 200,000 Palestinians in nine camps in the Gaza Strip are suffering from a scarcity of water.

The Palestinian official holds UNRWA responsible for being negligent in guaranteeing water to the camps' residents adding that UNRWA is responsible for rendering services to the Palestinians in the camps. He added that the occupation authorities are depriving our people of a basic human right, namely drinking water.

In a statement to the QNA correspondent in Amman, Al-Katri said that the Gaza camps are also suffering from a shortage of services and medical centers. The welfare services are continuously diminishing and schools need maintenance, he added.

The Palestinian official condemned recent Israeli piracy in depriving over 7,000 Gaza students of the right to take their final examinations for the secondary school certificate and in preventing the Red Cross from transporting over 3,500 students from Egypt to the Gaza Strip.

LONDON PAPER: PLO ACCEPTS COMPROMISE DRAFT RESOLUTION

LD060921 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 2 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT bureau report]

[Excerpt] Washington--The PLO has accepted a Kuwaiti compromise solution regarding the drafting of a resolution to replace Security Council Resolution 242 that would eventually enable a dialog to be opened between the United States and the PLO, according to Palestinian and Arab sources in New York Wednesday.

The sources said that the PLO no longer insists that such a resolution call for the "establishment of a Palestinian state." The sources added that the PLO is prepared to accept a resolution calling in more general terms for "the right to self-determination, national independence and sovereignty." Kuwait is currently circulating a working paper to this effect at UN headquarters in New York.

Observers say that the new draft implies a trend toward the establishment of an independent state, although it does not provide for this openly.

The United States, Kuwait and the PLO had asked for the postponement of a scheduled discussion at the Security Council regarding "the Palestinian people's exercise of their legitimate rights." The council chairman, British Ambassador Ivor Richard, accepted the postponement of the debate until 23 August.

The United States coordinated the postponement request with the PLO via Kuwait.

Palestinian and Arab sources said that the United States sought the postponement in order to give President Carter's administration sufficient time to raise the question of the proposed substitute resolution with Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, who is due to arrive in Washington shortly to hold talks on the question of truce supervision in Sinai.

Reports said that the State Department is angry at Israel for refusing to support the compromise solution reached by the United States and the Soviet Union regarding truce observers in Sinai. Carter's administration intends to face Israeli intransigence over a minor issue by raising the Palestinian issue at the coming talks on Sinai.

Well-informed sources said that U.S. officials feel that the time has come to move on to discussing issues other than purely Egyptian-Israeli issues in order to reach a final solution for the Palestine problem.

An Arab diplomat here quoted a U.S. official as saying: The Palestinian problem is ready for a solution now. We must finish with it because we have other problems in the world that need attention as well.

KUWAIT

OIL MINISTER DENIES REDUCTION IN OIL REDUCTION

LD051044 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0755 GMT 5 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 5 August, KUNA--Kuwaiti Minister of Oil Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah denied in an interview published here today that Kuwait's decision to reduce oil production by half a million barrels a day had been implemented. He also said in the interview with AL-QABAS that such a reduction in daily production, which is currently 2 million barrels, would not cause a reduction in Kuwaiti revenues. Shaykh 'Ali said that the reduction in oil production "is no more than an idea that will be presented and discussed by the Council of Ministers, which is the body to make such a measure." However, he said that it was unlikely that Kuwait would adopt such a measure at present and said that the disorder witnessed by the international oil markets prevented the taking of such a step [words indistinct] he expressed the belief that the confusion in the international oil markets would be reduced gradually and said: "When the international markets returns to normal, a Kuwaiti decision to reduce production would not have negative effects on the international market since the market would be able to absorb it. It would not cause any new disorders."

AL-QABAS REPORTS ISRAEL PREPARED TO ATTACK' JORDAN

LD060940 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0800 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--AL-QABAS reports today that Israel has told the United States that it would not hesitate to attack Jordan and impose establishment of a Jordanian-Palestinian state on Jordan if it were exposed to intense pressures in the coming weeks.

In a report from Washington, which it attributes to informed sources, it says that the United States is at present concerned with persuading Jordan to join the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations, and what the United States has whipped up about the possibility of opening a dialog with the PLO "is nothing but American tactics to break up the present stagnation, to reduce the intensity of Arab rejection, to insure Saudi oil for America and to prevent the formation of an Iraqi-Jordanian-Syrian front."

It goes on to say that Washington is in full agreement with Egypt and Israel on the nonemergence of an independent Palestinian state and that the Palestinian homeland means "joining Jordan" and that [word indistinct] state must be east of the River Jordan.

OMAN

SULTAN QABUS INVITED TO HAVANA CONFERENCE

JN060855 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0820 GMT 6 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Muscat, 6 August--Sultan Qabus Ibn Sa'id, the sultan of Oman, has received an invitation from Cuban President Fidel Castro to attend the nonalined countries summit conference to be held in Havana next September.

Muscat radio, which announced the news this morning, did not mention who conveyed this invitation. The radio only stated that Sultan Qabus has agreed to the sultanate's participation in the conference.

PDRY

ISMA'IL DISCUSSES UNITY WITH YAR FOREIGN MINISTER

LD031550 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD/EA

[Summary] 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il today saw YAR Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Hasan al-Makki and the YAR president's personal representative, Yahya Jaghman, for further talks on Yemeni unity. In a press statement Dr. Hasan Makki said that he was happy the meeting had taken place.

"He went on to say the talks were constructive, frank and very useful and would serve to pave the way for further consultations enabling the joint committees to expedite the conclusion of their work on sound bases leading to the realization of our valuable objective of restoring Yemeni unity. He said it was a very good opportunity for us to visit the southern part of the homeland and to familiarize ourselves with what has been achieved as far as projects for the benefits of all Yemenis are concerned.

SAUDI ARABIA

MINISTER OF INFORMATION INTERVIEWED ON OIL ISSUES

LD062347 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani, minister of information, has said that the Arabs are today more than ever in need of uniting their ranks and speaking with one voice. He said that the Arabs want a just peace based on the complete restoration of Palestinian rights and the return of occupied Arab lands and Jerusalem.

In an interview with MIDDLE EAST to be published in London tomorrow, he described the threats to oocupy oil wells as fabrications that do not express the views of governments. Dr Yamani said that oil-producing states will dispose of their wealth in accordance with their natural rights, in the best interests of the world economy and developing countries.

His highness welcomed President Carter's measures to reduce the consumption of energy and look for alternative sources. He described the measures as a good sign which came at the right time. In this connection he referred to Saudi Arabia's intention to increase its oil production.

Speaking of the role of Arab information media in counteracting suspect, misleading Zionist attacks, his highness called on the forthcoming conference of Arab information ministers to implement Arab plans to disseminate information in such a way that Arab information methods have the proper effect.

In reply to a question about the responsibility of the conference of Arab information ministers to put forth a plan for exposing Zionist campaigns against Arab and Gulf states, Dr Yamani said there are several projects that have been fully studied and are ready. The problem is one of execution. The minister expressed his hope that the coming conference will be able to take effective joint Arab action in the field of information. He added that the Zionist enemies had succeeded in dividing the ranks of the Arabs, so much so that some countries believe that the Arabs do not love or advocate peace. This is not true.

On the role of Arab information in counteracting Zionist propaganda in the United States and Europe, Dr Yamani said that Arab propaganda can be effective if it benefits from the various channels and possibilities available in Europe and the United States and if it can use these possibilities to approach the European mind in the right way. The minister said that this question is to be discussed at the conference of Arab information ministers.

On the role of Saudi Arabian information in the face of the waves of lies about the Kingdom, Dr Yamani said: We do not always hold our peace, neither do we always speak out. We tailor our words to suit the occasion. Saudi information media clarify the role of the kingdom, but without exaggeration. This is the characteristic of Saudi information policy.

The minister said that Saudi external broadcasting on shortwave is now fully organized, thanks to new transmitters deployed throughout the kingdom. Transmission on the Arab and the Islamic levels is now strong. All broadcasts and the relay of Koran recitations are absolutely clear.

Dr Yamani said that when broadcasting by means of satellites comes into use, it will help achieve world coverage. He said: We hope to have television coverage on the channels of the proclamation of Islam [Itha'at Nida' al-Islam] broadcasting station, the plans for which are ready. It will relay live pictures from Mecca and Medina to the entire Muslim world and the rest of the world. His highness added that this would cement the mission of Islam and would strengthen contacts between Muslim countries and between the two mosques [Mecca and Jerusalem]. The minister hoped this would be achieved in the next 5 years.

Regarding the increase in Saudi oil production, Dr Yamani said the increase will help to finance the ambitious development plans in certain fields, particularly industry, which will have a great effect on the economic future of the kingdom. Other development plans have a direct effect on the welfare of the people.

The minister affirmed that Saudi oil policy is (?a highly responsible one) and has achieved its internal and external aims.

In connection with the appropriation of ARAMCO, Dr Yamani said that Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister for oil and mineral wealth, had more than once explained that the steps toward appropriation are now complete, but that certain measures are still being completed [as heard].

He added that the kingdom exercises complete control over its wealth and disposes of that wealth according to its policy.

ISLAMIC LEAGUE REPORTS RESOLUTION ON COMMUNIST MOVEMENTS

ID062038 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 Aug 79 ID

[Text] The Secretariat of the Islamic League has notified all concerned Muslim circles of the resolution of the League's constituent assembly regarding the banning of communist movements. The resolution was adopted at the council's [as heard] 20th session, which was held recently in Mecca.

The resolution calls upon all Muslim organizations to support human problems, defend people who are deprived of their rights throughout the world, help Muslim immigrants who escape from the communist bloc and lend them support to continue their legitimate struggle to return to their homeland.

UAE

PRESIDENT AL NUHAYYAN DESIRES GULF COUNTRIES SUMMIT MEETING

ID060923 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 1 Aug 79 p 1 ID

[Unattributed report: "Gulf Summit With Iraq and Saudi Arabia Attending"]

[Text] Well-informed diplomatic and political sources have affirmed to AL-WATAN that more than one Gulf country has expressed the desire to convene a Gulf summit to be attended--in addition to Kuwait--by the UAE, the Sultanate of Oman, Bahrain, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Iraq.

The sources said that UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has expressed his wish to hold this conference in messages he sent to kings, amirs and presidents of the countries concerned. The messages were recently carried by UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah an-Nu'aymi.

The sources said that there is more than one reason for convening such a conference at the summit level. These include the following:

1. The political and security situation in the area;

2. Providing the necessary protection for the Strait of Hormuz;

3. The oil situation and the world energy crisis.

4. The Arab-European rapprochement and the role the Gulf countries can play in developing and promoting it in order to serve Arab interests;

5. Laying down a unified political strategy for the countries of the area;

6. Agreement to reduce oil production in the oilfields of the countries concerned.

The same sources expressed the belief that the invitation to this summit will meet acceptance by all countries of the area.

In Riyadh, a Saudi paper yesterday called for an Arab summit, among the reasons for which, it said, was the urgent need to discuss UN involvement in the implementation of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

The newspaper AL-JAZIRAH said that one of the reasons for convening such a conference is also to devise an Arab strategy toward Europe that would encourage it to move in the right direction in tackling the Middle East crisis.

STATE MINISTER LEAVES FOR LIBYA WITH MESSAGE 4 AUG

JN040834 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0755 GMT 4 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 August--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah left Abu Dhabi for Tripoli this morning on a 3-day visit to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and Algeria.

The Abu Dhabi Emirates News Agency quotes 'Abdallah as saying that he is carrying written messages from UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan to the leader of the 1 September Revolution Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and to Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. The messages deal with bilateral relations and the current Arab situation.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HAIFA, HEADED BY KHALIL

NC051240 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1227 GMT 5 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 5 August--The Arab delegation headed by Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil left Cairo for Haifa this afternoon to attend the fifth session of the autonomy talks which will begin this evening and continue for 3 days.

Today's meeting is expected to be confined to Dr Mustafa Khalil and Yosef Burg, Israeli interior minister and leader of the Israeli delegation, to prepare and agree on the subjects and points to be discussed at the fifth session of talks.

A delegation representing the president's office led by the director of the president's bureau, Hasan Kamil, also left on the same plane to prepare and make arrangements for President as-Sadat's forthcoming visit to Haifa.

BUTRUS GHALI SAYS AUTONOMY TALKS NOW 'ACADEMIC'

NC061537 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 6 Aug 79 NC

[Excerpt] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali today stated that the discussions on autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, which opened today in Haifa, have assumed a purely academic character.

Dr Butrus Ghali said: The time has come for the Palestinians to participate in the talks so that a quick solution can be achieved for the question of Palestinian autonomy.

Dr Ghali stated that Egypt would support the passing of a new UN resolution based on the two Camp David agreements and introducing amendments to Resolution 242. In these amendments, the resolution would emphasize the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

AL-AHRAM REPORTS AGREEMENT TO ATTEND TRIPARTITE MEETING

NC040715 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0644 GMT 4 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 4 August--The newspaper AL-AHRAM today reports that Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has given the U.S. ambassador in Cairo, Alfred Atherton, a letter to U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. In this letter, Dr Khalil explains that Egypt is prepared to attend the tripartite meeting called for by Vance, who wants to meet with the Egyptian and Israeli foreign ministers to discuss the question of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization [UNTSO] in Sinai. Secretary Vance had suggested that Washington be the venue of the meeting.

The paper says that Egypt has ruled out the possibility of convening the meeting in August in view of the numerous engagements already made for this month. The paper adds that Egypt believes that the beginning of September would be an appropriate time for the meeting.

AL-AHRAM adds that Dr Mustafa Khalil does not intend to participate in this meeting in his capacity as foreign minister in view of other engagements and that Egypt's representation will be determined in light of the agreement among Egypt, the United States and Israel and on the basis of the topics proposed for discussion.

The paper says Dr Khalil is likely to attend this meeting if important subjects will be discussed in addition to the question of the UNTSO.

AL-AHRAM explains that the final date of the tripartite meeting will be set in light of Israel's reply to the U.S. proposal, and considering Cyrus Vance's commitments and engagements in September.

JOINT MILITARY COMMITTEE TO MEET 15 AUG IN ISRAEL

NC060729 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0707 GMT 6 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 6 August--The joint Egyptian-Israeli military committee will meet on 15 August in Beersheba, Israel.

AL-AKHBAR reports that the Egyptian side will be led by Brig Gen Safiy ad-Din Abu Shinaf and the Israeli side by Brig Gen Dov Si'on.

At this meeting the committee will discuss the third stage of the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai by which the mining and agricultural areas will revert to Egyptian sovereignty on 25 September.

The committee will also exchange statements and documents related to the third stage and the dates on which the Egyptian exploration teams will enter the area.

AS-SADAT MEETS WITH INFORMATION OFFICIALS, JOURNALISTS

NC070657 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2330 GMT 6 Aug 79 NC

[Text] President Muhammad as-Sadat held a meeting with information officials and journalists tonight during which a dialog took place on the responsibility of the press in the coming phase and its role as a fourth estate.

In his statement, President as-Sadat said: We are meeting today when there are no restrictions on the press. We have one commitment to which we must adhere: We must be committed to the people in all our actions and to Egypt in all our values.

A dialog then took place about the press and how it should carry out its role as a fourth estate.

The president decided to form a committee that will define the press' duties and responsibilities in the coming phase.

The meeting was attended by Vice President Husni Mubarak, National Democratic Party Secretary General Fikri Makram 'Ubayd, and Minister of State for the Presidency Mansur Hasan.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT RECEIVES SUDANESE VICE PRESIDENT

NC052100 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2050 GMT 5 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 5 August--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat today received Sudanese Vice President Abu al-Qasim Muhammad Ibrahim, who is now on a visit to Egypt.

Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak attended the meeting.

Ibrahim Departs

NC061105 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1040 GMT 6 Aug 79 NC

[Excerpt] Alexandria, 6 August--Sudanese Vice President Abu al-Qasim Muhammad Ibrahim left Alexandria this morning for home.

He was seen off at An-Nuzhah airport by Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

ISRAELI ENERGY MINISTER MODA'I ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC070851 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0844 GMT 7 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 August--Israeli Minister of Energy Yizhaq Moda'i arrived in Cairo this morning on a visit to Egypt lasting until Friday.

The Israeli minister was met by Minister of Petroleum Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal.

HOUSING MINISTER AL-HAFNAWI LEAVES ON VISIT TO ROMANIA

NC041703 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1450 GMT 4 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 4 August--Housing Minister Eng Mustafa Al-Hafnawi left Cairo this afternoon for Bucharest at the head of a delegation on a 1-week visit to Romania at the invitation of its government.

Eng Mustafa al-Hafnawi stated before his departure that during the visit he would discuss the possibility of strengthening bilateral cooperation housing, that he would make a field tour of cement factories, and that he would discuss the possibility of contracting with the Romanian Government for the supply of cement to Egypt.

COMMITTEE DRAFTS MEMO ON HAVANA DRAFT DECLARATION

NC041842 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1730 GMT 4 Aug 79 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 4 August--The working committee charged with making preparations for the nonalined conference, to be held in Havana 24 August-10 September, met today at the Foreign Ministry. The meeting, which lasted about 2 hours, was presided over by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali.

MENA has learned that the committee drafted a memo on Egypt's views, reservations and proposals on the Havana draft declaration prepared by Cuba. MENA has learned that Egypt will send the memo tomorrow to the Cuban Government and will later send copies to all nonalined member states.

The memo covers 20 pages, including Egypt's views on various international questions, as well as its reservations on some questions that are dealt with in the Havana draft declarations, which Egypt regards as reflecting foreign attempts to polarize the nonalined movement.

The memo also includes Egyptian proposals to strengthen the movement and safeguard its independence.

MENA has also learned that the Egyptian views in the memo are similar to the views of the majority of the nonalined states, which are seeking to create a firm strategy for the movement and to oppose any attempts aimed at weakening or polarizing it.

AL-AHRAM: EFFORTS TO DRAFT NEW PALESTINIAN RIGHTS RESOLUTION

ID061053 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 2 Aug 79 p 1 ID

["Roundup" incorporating Levon Keshishian report]

[Excerpts] U.S. officials yesterday confirmed that the United States, despite Israeli objections, has joined the international efforts now being made at the United Nations to issue a new resolution confirming the Palestinian people's rights. The sources said that this resolution would pave the way for the launch of a dialog between the United States and the PLO. The resolution will also rectify some of the shortcomings of Resolution 242 in that it incorporates two principal assertions: First, recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and, second, recognition of Israel's right to exist as one of the countries of the area.

The intensification of international efforts has been confirmed by the announcement that the PLO and the Arab delegations at the United Nations have agreed to postpone discussion of the Palestinian people's rights so as to give the United States time to review its stand on the question of Palestinian rights.

Reporting from the United Nations AL-AHRAM correspondent Levon Keshishian says that efforts are being made behind the scenes to draft a new resolution providing for the Palestinian people's inalienable rights which is to be submitted to the Security Council when it meets 23 August.

No draft resolution has been agreed upon so far, but discussions and debates now revolve around two specific principal ideas.

The first idea, which the Arabs support, is based on the Security Council endorsing the UN 23 nations committee's recommendations regarding the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to have a state of their own.

The second idea, which clearly emerged Friday, represents the U.S. viewpoint; namely, that any resolution issued must be based on Resolutions 242 and 338.

The United States wishes a compromise to be reached so that it will not be compelled to use the veto against any resolution that might be submitted on 23 August. This is because if the United States resorts to the veto then the nonalined states will call for an extraordinary session of the General Assembly and will demand the formula known as "the formula of work for peace" which the United States itself used during the discussion of the Korean conflict in 1952.

AFP reports from Beirut that, according to Palestinian quarters close to the PLO leadership, some sort of dialog through intermediaries has begun between Washington and the PLO, whose views are being defended by some American university professors of Palestinian origin.

SADDAM HUSAYN ADDRESSES ARAB STUDENTS CAMP

JN061804 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1655 GMT 6 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 6 August--President Saddam Husayn has stressed that the Arab nation can only rise and be reborn through the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's ideology, theory, the nature of its organization and through the Ba'th Party strugglers' faith, morals and their understanding of history and heritage.

At a meeting here today with the Arab students participating in the "Jerusalem Is Ours" camp for summer work, Saddam Husayn said that the Ba'th Party is not working for Iraq alone. The Ba'th Party wants to make Iraq a base for supporting the strugglers and embodying their values, while they lead the struggle on all fronts in the Arab homeland.

Saddam Husayn added that the Ba'th Party's youth can draw inspiration from the Ba'th Party's relatively long experience and can enhance their own experience by recognizing that they belong to an ancient, noble history that is full of lessons. The Ba'th Party's young men can enrich their experience with this history and its noble lessons, no matter how short the period of time is [as received].

Saddam Husayn said: In our Ba'th Party's view, a revolutionary is young, experienced, able and has sound reason. For this reason, you see that those who lead the struggle in your party are generally young. Saddam Husayn pointed out that since its establishment, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party has been called the party of the young, because they are purer than other age groups, are more capable of comprehending modern thought and because youths are closer to revolutionary movements. When the young feel a part of the party, they become an exceptional force in changing society.

Saddam Husayn continued by saying that the Ba'th Party views the young not only as a source of action, strong emotions and able hands, but as a source of sober minds as well, particularly when they belong to a school of revolutionary action--especially our party's school.

Saddam Husayn stressed that what distinguishes the Ba'th Party's care for sober young men from that of other parties is that it draws its inspiration from history and the Arab heritage and expresses the nation's spirit in new forms based on the past, though it is not blindly attached to that past. Saddam Husayn reviewed the traitorous implications of the lowly plot that was aimed against the Arab masses' party--the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party--and its existence and noble principles and aims. He stressed that the party's faith will not be shaken no matter how great the evil forces that gather against it.

In conclusion, Saddam Husayn praised the high pan-Arab spirit that embodies the Arab nation's will for unity and its bright future.

SPECIAL COURT CONCLUDES PROCEEDINGS IN BAGHDAD

JN070800 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0750 GMT 7 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 7 August--The special court trying those accused of the crime of conspiracy and betraying the party and revolution concluded its proceedings yesterday. Quoting a responsible source, ATH-THAWRAH reports that the verdicts passed by the court will be announced either later today or tomorrow.

The court, which had been formed by the Revolutionary Command Council (RCC) on 28 July, began the defendants' trial on 1 August. The court held several sessions, the last of which was yesterday. The court was headed by Na'im Haddad, RCC member and deputy prime minister, and included six other RCC members.

FOREIGN MINISTER HAMMADI TO VISIT IRAN

JN070910 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0850 GMT 7 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 7 August--It was reported here today that Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi will visit Iran at the invitation of Iranian Foreign Minister Ebrahim Yazdi. The two newspapers, AL-WATAN and AL-QABAS, which reported this, did not say when the visit will take place. AL-WATAN said that it has learned that a high-level invitation has been extended by the Iranian leadership to the Iraqi leadership. AL-WATAN does not say who extended the invitation or to whom it was extended. It reports that the Iraqi leadership has decided to wait until after elections for parliament and the president, and approval of the new Iranian constitution are completed.

PRESIDENT HUSAYN REPORTEDLY TO RESHUFFLE GOVERNMENT

JN070945 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0909 GMT 7 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 7 August--Iraqi President Saddam Husayn will reshuffle his government and will carry out radical reforms in the intelligence service and army following discovery of the plot against the party and revolution, whcih was announced on 28 July. This was reported by the Kuwaiti Newspaper AL-WATAN, citing an Arab Socialist Ba'th Party senior official, whose name was not revealed. AL-WATAN says: President Saddam Husayn was not [as received] what he is now. He is currently studying the internal situation and the party situation in particular. Quoting informed sources AL-WATAN says that the sentences to be passed on those who took part in the plot will include the death sentence and life imprisonment.

AL-JUMHURIYAH WARNS AGAINST U.S. INTERVENTION IN GULF AREA

JN051105 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 5 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 3 August--AL-JUMHURIYAH asserts that the U.S. administration is trying to find people who will fight on its behalf to safeguard its oil interests in the Arab gulf. The paper says that U.S. plans to strengthen the fighting capability of certain countries in the region in order to defend these interests, have clashed with Arab unanimity at the Baghdad summit conference and OPEC unanimity in condemning foreign intervention. AL-JUMHURIYAH adds: The U.S. administration is trying to guarantee its interests by making the Cairo-Tel Aviv axis play the policeman's role in the Middle East and Africa and thus achieve the real motives of the conspiratorial, capitulatory settlement between As-Sadat and the Zionist entity: To implement U.S. threats of direct intervention for the purpose of occupying the oil sources.

In conclusion, AL-JUMHURIYAH says: The U.S. admiinistration is trying to transfer its domestic crisis abroad through aggression. However, the peoples' will can foil the plans and conspiracies of the imperialists and their agents.

RAMALLAH, BETHLEHEM MAYORS MEET OFFICIALS IN AMMAN

JN070638 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 7 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Brothers Karim Khalaf and Ilyas Furayj, the mayors of Ramallah and Bethlehem, met with Jordanian Information Minister Abu 'Awdah and Senate President Bahjat at-Talhuni in Amman yesterday. They discussed the municipalities' situation in the occupied West Bank. The mayors of Ramallah and Bethlehem are scheduled to meet with the Palestinian-Jordanian Joint Committee to discuss the same topic.

The meetings that have taken place so far are expected to result in the release by the Jordanian Government of funds contributed by Algeria to Ramallah municipality. Karim Khalaf will later go to the United States to participate in the general conference of Palestinian organizations, which will be held in Washington in the second half of August 1979.

RAMALLAH MAYOR DISCUSSES SELF-RULE, U.S. VISIT

JN070828 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 7 Aug 79 pp 1, 17 JN

[Nabil 'Amr dispatch]

[Excerpts] Karim Khalaf, mayor of occupied Ramallah, now visiting Jordan has categorically denied any U.S. connection with the visit he and other West Bank mayors will soon make to the United States. He asserted that the visit is in response to the invitation of the Palestinian rights committee. He also asserted that the visit would not include any Palestinian-U.S. dialog.

In reply to a question by the AD-DUSTUR correspondent, Karim Khalaf said: My colleagues and I will not mention or even discuss the self-rule plot because the PLO is a sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and it is fully entitled to negotiate, discuss, and accept or reject any self-rule plan.

Ilyas Furayj, mayor of Bethlehem, arrived in Amman yesterday. Nabulus Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah and Hebron Mayor Fahd al-Qawasimah are due in Amman today. The four mayors will leave together for the United States.

Asked about his views on the possible failure or success of the self-rule talks among the Camp David sides, Khalaf said: This plot is doomed to failure because the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied territories are intensifying their struggle. He added: I can say that the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories has been a very important factor that has and will thwart all plots. He praised the Arab nation's stand supporting these militant people.

Answering another question, Khalaf said that there will be no elections on the self-rule plan.

Asked about his opinion on the international move, particularly the European move toward the Palestinian cause following PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's meetings with the Socialist International leaders, Khalaf said: All signs indicate that Europe has begun to realize the size of its interests in the Arab area, to understand the Arab right and to realize that the core of the Middle East conflict is the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian people's national and legitimate rights.

MINISTER OF STATE HILU SUBMITS RESIGNATION

NC061251 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Aug 79 NC

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis met with Minister of State Charles Hilu at B'abda palace this morning. They reviewed a number of current issues. Minister Hilu submitted his resignation from the cabinet to President Ilyas Sarkis.

Resignation for Health Reasons

NC070722 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 7 Aug 79 NC

[Text] In his letter of resignation to President Ilyas Sarkis, Minister of State and former President Charles Hilu has affirmed that his resignation was due purely to health reasons. He described the national detente he has been seeking to achieve as the demand and goal of every citizen, as well as the concern of the state and government. He said: I realized my duty in this field, whether I was in or out of the government. This detente is now possible and more urgent than at any time before. He added: It is evident that I was not the only one charged with the task of achieving national detente, which is the task of the state, of every official and every honest citizen according to his capabilities and resources. The achievement of detente is a common goal that affirms and embodies the people's will for restoring normal life, for harmony and for affection. I was only 1 of 12 ministers. The government will have to pave the way for this detente through its cooperation with the Chamber of Deputies by various ways--possibly by presenting a report on the subject.

SARKIS, AL-HUSS DISCUSS STEPS TO DEPLOY ARMY IN SOUTH

NC061226 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Aug 79 NC

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis met with Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss in B'abda palace at noon today. They discussed events in the south as well as results of Lebanese diplomatic contacts at various levels to bring effective pressure to bear on Israel to compel it to abandon its aggressive plan. They also discussed the next Lebanese steps aimed at implementing the UN resolutions in the south and insuring Lebanese military deployment in the entire southern area under the umbrella of UNIFIL so as to restore Lebanese legitimacy and sovereignty to the area.

ISRAELI ARTILLERY SHELLS AN-NABATIYAH, SOUTH

NC061220 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Israel today continued its daily attacks on the south. The towns of An-Nabatiyah and Habbush were subjected to intermittent artillery shelling at dawn today. Shells fell in Al-Bayyad quarter and near the Regie theater, causing heavy material damage and wounding a citizen in the town of Habbush.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES YAR COUNTERPART 6 AUG

JN061425 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1320 GMT 6 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 6 August--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Dr Hasan Muhammad Makki, YAR deputy prime minister for foreign affairs and foreign minister, today. In a statement to a SYRIAN NEWS AGENCY correspondent, Dr Makki said that his meeting with Khaddam was very successful, adding that they discussed bilateral relations, fateful Arab issues of concern to all and international topics.

He continued: I conveyed the YAR's attitude about its stand beside Syria--the Arab country that shoulders the greatest part of confronting the imperialist and Zionist onslaught against the Arab nation and that stands as the symbol of all Arab struggle. In addition to the message I carried to President al-Asad from his brother, I conveyed the YAR's readiness to support Syria in all fields. I also expressed our people's gratitude for Syria's positive position toward the Yemeni people. Dr Makki said: During my meeting with brother 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, we exchanged views on Arab interests, which have always been the center of our concern and activities, in the hope of offering our Arab nation sound opinion and coordination in facing the grave challenges that threaten it. In conclusion, Dr Makki said that the meeting comes within the framework of Arab consultations conducted by the YAR in response to the current difficult situation.

Salih Letter to Al-Asad

JN062220 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 6 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, YAR president and commander in chief of the armed forces, in a letter delivered today to President Hafiz al-Asad, emphasized that the YAR will stand with all its resources at the side of steadfast Syria, under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad. The YAR president praised Syria's steadfastness in the face of all the plots concocted by imperialist and Zionist circles. He said: We realize that Syria is the strong fortress and the solid rock upon which all plots of hatred and malice against our Arab nation will be destroyed. President Salih denounced the crime committed at the artillery school and the crime of assassinating martyr Zuhayr Muhsin, as well as the attempts to provoke the Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon, which reveal the ferocity of the imperialist onslaught against Syria, the Palestinian people and the Arab nation. These attempts also reveal the extent of the dangers posed to Syria in its steadfastness against aggression.

President Salih said in his letter: All these plots are aimed at forcing the Arab nation to accept the capitulationist solutions and the will of the Arab nation's enemies. However, we are confident that through its national strength and the struggle of its people, Syria will be able to cope with these dangers, overcome them and win all its battles, God willing. The YAR, on its part, affirms its commitment to support Syria in order to protect Arab rights. The YAR wishes to express its great appreciation of Syria's stands, which support the Arab causes. The letter also notes that the fraternal dialog between the two parts of Yemen to achieve unity is continuing.

DPRK FOREIGN VICE MINISTER ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS 6 AUG

JN061544 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1325 GMT 6 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 6 August--Kil Chae-kyong, DPRK foreign vice minister, arrived here today on a visit of several days, during which his delegation will hold discussions on the nonalined movement and preparations for the sixth nonalined summit scheduled to be held in Havana at the beginning of September.

AL-BA'TH DOUBTFUL ABOUT U.S.-PALESTINIAN 'RAPPROCHEMENT'

JN070852 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 7 Aug 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] In the column "With the Events," under the headline "Syria Will Continue To Make Its Own Decisions and Choices," AL-BA'TH writes: The feverish activity of U.S. diplomacy which began with the local administration talks and is still accompanying every stage of the conspiracy, has shown that U.S. diplomacy has two faces: A secret face and a public face. The secret face of Carter's diplomacy is that which constitutes the common denominator of the Camp David parties and which centers on liquidating the Palestinian cause within the framework agreed upon by the tripartite alliance when it prepared its conspiracy against the Arabs' principal cause. The public face of Carter's diplomacy is that which resorts to maneuvering and deception, waving the carrot on the stick and waging one of the most serious psychological campaigns directed against our nation.

AL-BA'TH continues: With the self-rule conspiracy approaching its final stages, we note an escalation in U.S. diplomatic activity in an attempt to make the Arabs and world public opinion believe that there is a U.S.-Palestinian rapprochement, especially on self-rule. AL-BA'TH adds: To demonstrate this alleged rapprochement, U.S. diplomacy has tried to play its usual card in such a situation--the card of "differences" with Israel. It is ludicrous that this card should be played in conjunction with As-Sadat. The purpose is to depict the situation as though Carter and As-Sadat are on one side and Israel is on the other.

There are many cards which the United States has played before with the full cooperation of its agent As-Sadat and its ally Begin. Some of these cards are public, others are secret, but their purpose is to subjugate the Palestinian people and put an end to the Palestinian revolution by subjugating Arab Syria, ending its steadfastness and undermining its firm stand. All these cards--the conspiracy in Lebanon, hinting at the occupation of the oilfields, instigating the criminal Muslim Brotherhood gang, assassinating leaders of the Palestinian revolution, the war of political and economic rumors--did not meet with the smallest degree of success. This is because Arab Syria, under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, had already prepared to oppose the conspiracy much more than the parties to this plot could have imagined.

Just as these cards of U.S. diplomacy have failed, the U.S.-Palestinian rapprochement card will be no more successful than its predecessors. How can we accept such a rapprochement while our kinsmen in the occupied homeland are killed a thousand times a day by Israeli hands and with U.S. weapons? Do we accept such a rapprochement while the self-rule conspiracy is receiving its final touches by the tripartite alliance--an alliance which announces its differences and agreements in accordance with a prearranged agreement? Discussion about such a rapprochement exists only in the schemes of U.S. diplomacy. However, couldn't the Arabs play a single card which would frighten Carter's diplomacy and threaten him in the same way he is threatening our existence? The Arabs have many cards they can play in order to respond to the Camp David conspiracy. The difference between these cards and the conspirators' cards is that the Arab cards--if used at the appropriate time--will surely and inevitably succeed. Arab Syria will continue to make its own decisions and choices.

ATH-THAWRAH ACCUSES U.S. OF TRYING TO ISOLATE SYRIA

JN051029 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 5 Aug 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Under the title "The Impossible Formula," Syria's ATH-THAWRAH says: An Arab information official recently stated that the Syrian dossier is being studied by the United States. Whether this statement is true or false, we must note the indicators that have arisen from recent developments. The first indicator concerns the conflict formula in the region. It is obvious now that Syria's pan-Arab [Qawmi] position is at one end and the unified position of Washington, Israel, As-Sadat and certain devious Arab forces are at the other. The second indicator is that a new phase has been initiated by the hostile powers, under U.S. and West European influence, in order to circumvent the Palestinian stand in the hope of dragging the Palestinians into the Camp David arena. Washington believes that by these moves it can achieve the sought-after minimum in political gains. It thinks it can demonstrate that Syria is standing alone and can then explain this as Arab and international isolation. It believes it can shift the Palestinian stand from confrontation to that of negotiations and then push the negotiations to a stalemate.

The United States is correct on two political points: First, it has the opportunity to attack the Arab homeland. This is supported by its success in making As-Sadat throw himself on its lap and by the weak and complex political status quo of the Arabs. Consequently, the United States encourages military actions through Israel or adopts agents, as was the case with the Muslim Brotherhood. Second, the United States has the advantage of being able to circumvent issues. This is demonstrated by its recent moves to negotiate with certain PLO elements and its allegation that it is exerting international efforts, through its allies, to amend Resolution 242--all this intended to shake up the Palestinian stand and win it over to its side. Any attempt to circumvent the Palestinian stand is, in our view, an act of aggression against us. We are able to mobilize the Palestinian stand and push it forward to new stages, because we have the means for this mobilization and the strength to push forward.

ALGERIA

BENDJEDID WELCOMES MALIAN PRESIDENT TRAORE 6 AUG

LD062246 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[Text] President Moussa Traore of Mali has been in Algiers with his foreign minister since this afternoon. He was welcomed on arrival by President Chadli Bendjedid. The Malian president is a member of the OAU committee of sages on the Western Sahara. According to information from Bamako, he is to go to Paris on Wednesday to meet President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. In Paris, it is said that the talks are part of the regular contacts between France and Mali and will cover regional problems in particular.

LIBYA

AT-TURAYKI RECEIVES CHAD REVOLUTION FIGURES

LD061906 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[Text] At noon today the foreign secretary received at his office in Tripoli the leaders of the various political inclinations of the Chad revolution and the members of FROLINAT's unified committee for action, who are currently on a visit to the Jamahiriyah.

In the course of the meeting they discussed the latest developments in the Chad issue and the good offices extended by the neighboring states to bring about national reconciliation in Chad while lessening foreign intervention.

TURKISH DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER CETIN ENDS VISIT 3 AUG

LD031310 Tripoli JANA in English 0847 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli 3 Aug, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The Turkish deputy prime minister of state for economic affairs, Mr Hikmet Cetin, left Tripoli yesterday at the end of a few-day visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah during which he attended the meetings of the 5th session of the Turkish-Libyan Arab joint committee.

Mr Cetin held talks which dealt with the reinforcement and development of relations between the two countries as well as the promotion of cooperation in the various fields.

Mr Cetin expressed satisfaction at the results of the meetings and of his talks. He referred to the historic bonds tying the Libyan Arab and Turkish peoples. In a statement to our correspondent Mr Cetin praised the tremendous progress achieved by the Great First of September Revolution in the various fields and at various levels.

ARAB PEOPLE'S CONTRESS SECRETARIAT RESUMES MEETINGS

LD031512 Tripoli JANA in English 1400 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Aug, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress last night resumed the meetings of its 4th session for 1979 at the conference hall of Al-Shati Hotel in Tripoli.

Discussion focused on the real perils threatening the Arab nation's existence as speakers insisted on the relevance of Arab unity as an important weapon in the Arab nation's fight against the schemes of Zionism and imperialism.

The speakers pointed out that the present stage requires a practical programme enabling the Permanent Secretariat to work in solidarity with the Arab masses and their national and progressive organizations.

The conferees concentrated on the study of the internal regulation bill of the board of directors of the secretariat's Arab people's trust.

The bill includes the appointment of the board of directors, the conditions for membership, the function of members and the rules governing the organization of meetings and debates as well as the issue of the secretariat's people.

During this meeting several committees were formed to facilitate the work of the [word indistinct], a committee for collecting donations from various parts of the Arab world and another to draft the final resolutions and political statements.

Proposals made for the preliminary follow-up of the international conference in solidarity with the Arab people due to be held in Lisbon, Portugal, were also considered.

The conferees expressed great concern about the situation in Lebanon and called for the necessity for speedy action by the Arab nation to assume its national and militant responsibilities in Lebanon.

MAURITANIA

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM TALKS WITH POLISARIO IN ALGIERS

ID062355 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 6 Aug 79 ID

[Excerpts] The Mauritanian delegation which was headed by Lt Col Ahmed Salem Ould Sidi, the second deputy chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and the minister in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the Military Committee for National Salvation, returned this evening from Algiers, where he signed a peace document with the POLISARIO.

In a statement to our reporter, Lt Col Ahmed Salem Ould Sidi said that an agreement has actually been signed to end the fratricidal war which the area has been enduring. He said that this will enable our country to direct its attention to confronting our other problems and to devote our time to the struggle against underdevelopment for the sake of the country's recovery.

MINISTERS LAUD RESULTS OF ALGIERS TALKS

ID062200 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 6 Aug 79 ID

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers met on 6 August 1979 under the chairmanship of Mohamed Khouna Ould Heydalla, the first deputy chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and prime minister. The prime minister informed the council of the signing of the peace agreement in Algiers between the Mauritanian Islamic Republic and the POLISARIO. On this occasion, the council highly appreciated the results achieved from the talks which our delegation was conducting in Algiers.

The Council of Ministers once again affirmed that Mauritania's endeavour comes within the framework of the OAU resolutions and regard for our own interests and that it is not directed against any country or any neighboring people.

The council addressed an urgent appeal to all the Mauritanian people to mobilize themselves against all poisonous campaigns from whatever sources.

MOROCCO

SAHARA STAND TO BE EXPLAINED TO INTERNATIONAL BODIES

ID062240 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 6 Aug 79 ID

[Text] The following is a communique issued by the Ministry of Information:

This evening at the royal court His Majesty King Hassan II presided over a ministerial meeting from 1800 to 2030. The meeting studied the situation in northwest Africa in light of the agreement concluded in Algiers between the Mauritanian Government and the mercenaries. The meeting decided to submit a dossier comprising Morocco's explanations and reasons to the United Nations organization, the OAU and the Arab League. The meeting also decided to send high-level missions to the sister and friendly states to explain the Moroccan stand.

PARTY EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR KING'S STAND ON SAHARA

ID062114 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 6 Aug 79 ID

[Text] In the wake of the Mauritanian Government's new stand on the self-determination and giving up of western Tiris, the interim Politburo of the Dustour Democratic Party has issued a communique supporting the firm policy which his majesty the king had announced. The party considers that such a policy fulfills the desire of the Moroccan people to maintain their integrity, honor, pride and sanctuaries. It is the only policy that could triumph over the Algerian imperialist plans, expansionist ambitions and mean plots.

The communique confirms the party's readiness to defend the country.

BOUCETTA INTERVIEWED ON JERUSALEM, MIDEAST, SAHARA ISSUES

ID061416 Rabat MAP in English 1211 GMT 6 Aug 79 ID

[Text] Rabat, August 6 (MAP)--The Moroccan Foreign Minister M'hamed Boucetta, recently granted an exclusive interview to the Lebanese review MONDAY MORNING, in which he namely dealt with the question of Al-Quds, the Camp David agreements, and the situation in northwest Africa.

About the Israeli occupation of Jerusalem, the minister said: "We will use all the means available. I do not exclude any method. When one has a right, he must defend it. I hope we shall be able to defend our right (to East Jerusalem) without restorting to force. But if force proves necessary, it will be used.

Regarding the recent developments in south Lebanon, Boucetta said: "I fear that what is going on now and the violence of the past few weeks will shatter the area. I am rather pessimistic. It is very difficult to forecast what is going to happen in Lebanon, but we fear that whatever is approaching can lead to catastrophe for the Lebanese themselves and for their neighbours."

In the event of another Arab-Israeli war, Boucetta precised that Morocco would be willing to send troops to the front, because it has commitments with the Arab world.

About the Al-Quds committee, which is now presided over by King Hassan II of Morocco, the foreign minister stated that "this committee was created long before the Islamic conference, in consideration of the fact that Jerusalem is a spiritual center that concerns not only Islam but also other religions like Christianity."

"The eagerness with which the Israelis tried to erase the Moslem and the Christian aspects of the city did not allow us to stand idly by and watch. That is why the Al-Quds Committee was created--to draw the attention of international public opinion to the situation and to seek ways and means for preventing the destruction of the spiritual aspects of the holy city," added the minister.

"During the tenth Islamic conference which took place in Fes last May, the foreign ministers, acting on their governments instructions, decided to give the committee more importance and more authority to implement the decisions that are to be taken. It was for this reason that King Hassan II was asked to chair the committee," stated Boucetta who added: "On the international level, it was decided to take the matter to the Security Council in search of measures and resolutions to prevent the kind of destruction I referred to. We contacted the European Economic Community, the non-aligned movement, and the Organization of African Unity. We also got in touch with the pope to draw his attention to the seriousness of the situation. We are addressing ourselves to international public opinion, Moslem and non-Moslem, to make sure that the dangers involved are clear to everyone."

On reports that King Hassan II is planning an Arab tour in connection with the East Jerusalem issue, Boucetta said: "No date has been set yet, but I know that his majesty wishes to undertake a series of contracts in the Middle East to discuss the cause of Jerusalem, the Middle East crisis in general and the international issues affecting the Arab world; but I do not think the tour will take place before the next meetings of the Al-Quds Committee, which is scheduled for mid-September, and I do not know which countries the sovereign will visit."

After the Moroccan foreign minister explained the Moroccan Government's positions on major Middle East issues and its relations with Middle Eastern, African and international powers, he dealt with the tension prevailing in northwest Africa.

"For Moroccans, the return of the Sahara provinces means the completion of Morocco's territorial integrity. We do not reject any mediation that could end this tension, which serves the interests of no one in the area and does not promote the neighbourly relations which should exist. What matters for us is territorial integrity and the fact that we cannot suffer attacks without reacting, stated the minister.

He explained further: "The Sahara issue was formally submitted to the Arab community at the Arab League during the 1974 Arab summit meeting held in Rabat. The question was thoroughly examined in the presence of all the Arab leaders, who all acknowledged the problem and took certain decisions. Those decisions are in total conformity with the Moroccan position. Among the countries which took a clear stand was Algeria, in the person of the late President Houari Boumediene, who said that Algeria had no territorial claims, supported the decolonization of the Sahara and only wished that agreement could be reached between Morocco and Mauritania on the parts of the territory each would take. He also asked for another agreement with Spain in order to end the armed struggle and bring security back to Algeria's borders. If those conditions were met, the matter would be closed, as he put it."

"Later on, when Algeria changed its position, a number of Arab countries including Iraq, Syria, Saudi Arabia, offered their mediation at various times. Morocco always accepted the offer. The obstacle always came from the other side, concluded the Moroccan foreign minister.

LE MATIN SAYS 'CLARIFICATION' OF OAU STANCES

ID060941 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 25 Jul 79 p 1 ID

[Ahmed Aloui article : "Situation Clarified, Our Position Strengthened"]

[Text] Personally, we are satisfied with what happened during the 16th OAU summit conference in Monrovia. Our satisfaction is not dictated by a taste for the paradoxical since, contrary to what some people suggest, Morocco's position has been strengthened. Indeed, the situation has been clarified and the split between the responsible and irresponsible heads of state, between the wise, mature and responsible Africa and the Africa of the troublemakers, agitators and adventurers, which His Majesty King Hassan II denounced in his interview with Edouard Sablier, has been clearly revealed.

Now we know where we stand. Those people regard the Sahara merely as a pretext and this has now been proved. The real conflict, over and above the one between ourselves and Algeria, is the conflict between two views of Africa. We are struggling to keep Africa African while other people want to impose non-African interventions on the continent and lead it to ideological, political and economic neocolonialism.

Another reason for our satisfaction is that it has been shown that, in order to impose its viewpoint, the group of agitators has not hesitated to resort to deception and counterfeit, to trickery and abuse of authority. It does not hesitate to violate the OAU Charter itself--both its statutes and its provisions, and everybody is now aware of this.

Last, the third reason is that a clear distinction has been drawn between those who want evolution along the African path with African solutions and those who plan to depersonalize the African peoples.

International opinion has been struck by these debates and people's eyes are opening. His Majesty Hassan II's warnings had already opened people's minds and the maneuvers carried out at Monrovia proved him right.

For those who did not understand it, the Sahara problem therefore appears in a new light. It is not a matter of law, peoples or principles, but of an attempt to subvert and destabilize with Morocco as its target, because Morocco constitutes Africa's strong link and has always resisted this conspiracy both on its own behalf and on behalf of other countries.

Having said that, we would like to emphasize that what counts, in the final analysis, is not this or that resolution by this or that committee or conference. What counts is our own determination. We belong in the Sahara and votes--especially ones extorted under conditions such as those surrounding the Monrovia summit--will not alter this truth in the least. Just as they will not alter the Moroccan character of Rif, Sidi Ifni, Marrakesh or Figuig. Morocco is an entity and the OAU has **not** emerged strengthened from this issue--quite the contrary.

The OAU has proved itself to be--and we are the first to regret it--directionless, or a cell or agents which has set itself the objective, instead of creating unity, of fostering division and instead of promoting solidarity, of creating subversion. Their aim is to unsettle Africa, because if Africa is weakened Europe will totter.... These are the thoughts suggested to us by the debates in Monrovia. On the other hand, the stance adopted by President Senghor on this issue compensates considerably for that of the troublemakers. Indeed, the Senegalese president reacted as a true African and as an honest man. If anybody knows the Sahara it is he. If there is any wise man in Africa it is indeed he, and what did he say? This is what he said: "I began by saying that I was distressed, because the basic problem is a conflict between Algeria and Morocco, and that in my opinion until direct talks between the two heads of state are organized, the problem will not be resolved.

"President Tolbert came to see me when I was with President Sekou Toure and we told him that it was his duty to facilitate a direct dialog. I introduced the draft resolution to this end.

"It seemed, judging from the second vote, that Senegal's plan would be declared unacceptable. If this happens, we will make the same declaration and say that this decision is unacceptable.

"Senegal's plan envisages the organization of a meeting between the Algerian, Moroccan and Mauritanian heads of state under the auspices of a special committee composed of five African heads of state."

For all these reasons, there should be no dramatization: On the contrary, we must insure that the responsible states are with us. We must draw the necessary conclusions and examine these events, making them a subject for reflection and analysis.

As we were saying, it is not resolutions passed here or there which count, but our own determination. We are not turncoats who change their stance with every change of wind. Our position has been stated once and for all: None of the Sahara can be surrendered or is alienable. We do not regard the Sahara problem as a problem of votes, but of mobilization and steadfastness, since as far as we are concerned it is a matter affecting not only our territorial integrity but also our security. Therefore, now more than ever we will forcefully proclaim: We belong in the Sahara and there we will remain.

BOUCETTA MEETS WITH SAUDI AMBASSADOR

LD041714 Rabat MAP in English 1214 GMT 4 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, 4 Aug (MAP)--M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan foreign minister, received here Friday the Saudi Ambassador to Rabat, Shaykh Fakhri Shaykh al-Ard. The Moroccan minister and the Saudi ambassador focused their talks on the tension prevailing in northwest Africa and on Morocco's legitimate right to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity, precised here sources from the Moroccan Foreign Ministry.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI ADDRESSES SSU POLITBURO, CABINET 4 AUG

JN061911 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 6 Aug 79 JN

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 6 Aug--The following is a speech delivered by Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri on 4 August 1979 to the joint meeting of the SSU Politburo, the Cabinet and the SSU General Secretariat:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Brother members of the SSU General Secretariat: I greet you, brothers, the greeting of your immortal revolution, which will win victory, God willing.

I wanted this meeting to be one of confrontation with the negative aspects with which we have been living for some time. We should shoulder the responsibility of dealing with these negative aspects, motivated by the honor of leadership reflecting political action. This matter requires the courage of sharing in this responsibility, without excessive courtesy or excuses. Perhaps you have noticed that I deliberately stayed away from the political organization for some time. I chose not to become involved in the details of the political organization's actions. I was content with following up these actions from a distance. I did that for reasons that I can now specify to you, as follows:

In my assessment, 10 years of the experiment are a sufficient period of time for the political organization to shoulder its responsibilities as a leader of national action, without the need for one individual's leadership, regardless of his background, for the political organization is an institution that can continue after the greatest individual is gone.

After the July 1971, September 1975 and July 1976 incidents, I rejected the principle of concentrating power in the hands of one individual or a group of individuals, because I believed, and still do, in the role of institutions that can last after any individual is gone.

Nevertheless, I followed up the progress of work within the political organization and discovered mistakes and blunders. While I took note of them, I did not let them be felt, out of my belief that mistakes in the progress of work are the path to efficient performance, provided that those involved are conscientious, capable of discovering the mistakes and have the courage and initiative to rectify them.

While I deliberately stayed away, I continued to follow up on the mistakes and blunders. I did so in order to provide the political organization, at all levels, opportunity to discover these mistakes and to take action to rectify them.

Perhaps you recall that I intervened once in a case involving administrative indifference. However, I did not resolve the case, although I had full powers to issue the necessary decision. Instead, I referred the whole matter, with all its documents, to the political organization itself, though not to cause it to make a decision punishing or dismissing individuals, because this is an administrative measure rather than a political one. My objective was to create a precedent by confronting the political organization with its responsibilities for discovering and exposing errors, which does not harm the political organization, as some people claim. On the contrary, it is the source of its power, capability and continuity.

I also meant to cause the political organization to purge its own ranks, not merely of individuals or mistakes, but of all circumstances that aided these individuals in commiting mistakes, so that the mistakes would not be repeated. I also meant this measure to be an actual exercise by the political organization of its responsibility for self-criticism, which should be coupled with actions to uproot mistakes in all places and at all levels.

Brothers, these are some of the justifications, to which I might add, in all honesty and truthfulness, that in all cases I expected a trend of initiative to be demonstrated by the political organization, particularly by the General Secretariat, as the latter is responsible for all changes in accordance with its responsibilities listed in the organization's bylaws and statutes. Such a trend would have saved us from having to hold this meeting, at which I find myself forced to face you with the following questions:

1. How can we explain the political organization's failure to cope with the causes of the people's suffering, particularly in the field of supply? How can we explain the lack of proper channeling of distribution and consumption of supplies? How can we explain the negligence in exposing all black-marketeers in the Sudanese market, as well as all smuggling and stockpiling tricks? How can we explain our failure to convince the masses that their political organization is very close to them, fighting their battles and feeling their suffering? We have failed to do all that, just as if the political organization were powerless and incapable of making proposals or undertaking field research, despite the fact that the political organization on all levels is actually responsible for and is taking part in all executive work.

2. How can we explain the political organization's absence from the information field and its failure to carry out its responsibilities in this regard, particularly given the current circumstances? For the political organization's activities in this field must primarily fight corruption, greediness and black-marketeers.

3. How can we explain the political organization's silence over the accumulating problems of prices? Who is responsible for leaving these problems unsolved? Who is responsible for [words indistinct] for 1977, which provides for the seizure of any vehicle or property used in smuggling or stockpiling supplies and goods?

4. How can we explain the political organization's incapability of guiding the cooperative work, which is one of the organization's adjuncts, in a way that would prevent corruption of misuse of power?

5. How can we explain the lack of unity on the level of communities and of women and youth organizations, which should have spread in every quarter of every city and village in order to isolate, control and repulse all passive features or signs? In this regard, how can we explain and what justifications do we give for the return of prostitution?

6. How can we explain the lack of unity on the level of organizational and political activities, as well as in the various fields of work? How can we justify the lack of conferences and meetings in order for those organizations to coordinate their work and evaluate their achievements? Even if these organizations called for a meeting it would be a very formal one, at which the leaders would monopolize the discussions, ignoring or not bothering to listen to the organizations' ranks and file. Moreover, what happened to the organizations' resolutions and decisions?

8. How can we explain the contradictions that have reached the point of confrontation between the working branches and their administrative leaderships?

10. How can we explain the political organization's inability to protect itself, its branches and bodies from infiltration by elements hostile to the revolution? These elements have begun to act publicly against the revolution, under the organization's canopy, exploiting the masses' suffering and overbidding in regard to what the revolution has given the workers.

11. How can the political organization explain the phenomenon of demonstrations that have spread, despite the fact that the revolution went beyond its means in giving gains to the workers? The revolution gave 153 million Sudanese pounds in wage increases, doubled the minimum wage limit, improved working conditions, insured social security for hundreds of thousands, promoted better production facilities for farmers and insisted on [words indistinct] development in all fields, despite lack of funds.

12. How can the political organization explain its new role, which emerged some time ago, of acting as a middleman instead of as a partner to the workers, ignoring its stated slogan that workers are partners and not hired people?

14. What efforts did the political organization exert to turn its national interests into realities? Why did it shrink at the beginning and not act actively to strengthen its efforts, so that its national interests would not turn into a merely temporary coalition or into conflicts between old and new members?

15. How can we explain the political organization's absence from the field of public work, especially at times of crisis? Why do we not see it participating in the campaign for communities' cleanliness, for example? Why does it not offer studies or recommendations for increasing vegetable and fruit production? Why does it not guide the masses in building the kind of houses that requires careful studies, in order to use local resources and minimize costs?

16. How can we explain the political organization's neutrality, as represented in its working branches, on the phenomena of indifference in certain departments in the executive body and the reiterations by political organization members and leaders about corruption and the corrupt?

17. How can the political organization explain the provocative demonstrations staged by numbers of women who are well-known for their ideological affiliation, without causing the Sudanese women's federation to confront these women and force them to reveal their aims?

18. How can the political organization, represented in its women and youth organizations, explain its failure in confronting avarice, smuggling, the hoarding of goods, the playing with prices and disregard for legal prices without even calling for a boycott of certain commodities, as similar organizations have successfully done in larger countries?

19. How can the political organization explain its silence in regard to enlightening the people about the development projects that have been accomplished and about those under construction?

20. How can the political organization explain its silence about the delay in building certain development projects and the absence of its required efforts to overcome obstacles and the causes of delay?

21. Where does the political organization stand regarding the enlightenment of its members about the aims of decentralization and regional rule, since they form a new unique revolution in Sudan?

22. How can we explain the political organization's patience with the current trend that is hostile to the revolution, which has become blatant, rude and defiant in various ways both inside and outside? What is the political organization's role, for instance, regarding the plotting and campaigns of the Tikriti Ba'th against Sudan? What is the political organization's role in response to the funds that are squandered and to the merchants who travel and wait for chances to receive money from agents and to obtain import licenses and various facilities?

26. How can the political organization explain the new, casual phenomena in political action within its ranks, which have reached the point that some people have begun to try to outbid the revolution, which no one can outbid, because it belongs to the masses and is concerned about their interests? This outbidding even violated the political organization's bylaws, which allow dialog, criticism and opposition within the political organization but adhere at the end to the majority opinion and require the avoidance of any cheap attempts to flirt with the masses and to exploit their failure to know the details of current circumstances or their lack of awareness of changing international and domestic factors. This lack of awareness sometimes leads to difficulty in (?livelihood), from which we do not suffer alone, as all the world's countries are suffering in the same way, including the United States, the richest country in the world.

27. How can the political organization explain the signs of division between its factional and vocational organizations on the one hand and the political organization as a whole on the other, since these organizations are inseparable parts of the political organization? Is this due to external factors, with which the political organization cannot cope?

28. How can the political organization explain the policy of bureaucracy in its practices, its absence from the field of action and its aloofness, reluctance or inability to work within the ranks of the masses? Why are the political organization's slogans frozen, even in the streets, and why are these slogans failing to go along with the changing circumstances and the new requirements of struggle? Why don't the masses storm the dens of their enemies, who are currently seeking to chain these masses in preparation for pouncing on their gains?

FURTHER DETAILS ON 5 AUG CABINET SESSION REPORTED

TA051750 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 5 Aug 79 TA

[Text] It appears that the Cabinet has not accepted the explanations provided by the leaders of the U.S. administration on the recent remarks on the PLO, the UN observers and other issues pertaining to relations between the United States and Israel. This is indicated by the decision the Cabinet made following extensive deliberations it held on the overall relations between Israel and Washington. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports on today's Cabinet session: [begin recording]

As was expected, the Cabinet regards the latest expressions and moves of the heads of the U.S. administration regarding the status of the PLO, the future arms sales to Saudi Arabia and Jordan as well as the violation of the commitment the U.S. President made concerning establishing a multinational force to replace the UN force in the Sinai very seriously. A strong draft proposal, formulated by the prime minister, was put forward at the Cabinet session. It was his recommendation notto publish it. The foreign minister will convey the contents of the decision to the U.S. secretary of state through our ambassador in Washington, Efrayim 'Evron.

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan briefed the ministers about the signs indicating changes in the U.S. policy in the area. There was consensus in agreeing that the main reason for this process is the U.S. energy problem; the foreign minister also referred to the effects this has on Israel's status in the world. As a result of the domestic situation here we should be aware of the fact that currently Israel's image in the world is very negative, a situation which stems from its weakness in the economic sphere. The foreign minister suggested that world policy-makers not misjudge Israel's ability to withstand pressures as a result of what is happening in Israel. The foreign minister proposed acting to improve the domestic situation. He added that Israel's insistence on implementing the peace agreement with Egypt to the letter would prove to the partners to the agreement that we are strong, as he said. The results of this, according to Minister Dayan, are that Israel should be careful about carrying out the details of the agreement concerning the UN observers, on the issue of normalization and on the autonomy. The foreign minister added that Israel should continue to operate against the PLO and not to receive advice about this.

The opinions voiced concerning the UN observers' presence in the Sinai were thus very adamant. Minister Hayim Landau proposed stopping the IDF withdrawal in the Sinai until the problem of the observers is solved. The foreign minister objected and it was decided, following his recommendation, that the IDF will not cooperate with the observers in the Sinai.

Minister Dayan will go to the United States for talks on this matter, but only next month, as the Egyptians have announced that their representative to the talks will come to Washington next month, too.

Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman reviewed at length the affair of the Egyptian violations of the peace agreement in the Al-'Arish area. Minister Weizman did not consider these violations very significant and emphasized that most of them have already been corrected.

Cabinet Secretary Arye Na'or said at the end of the Cabinet session that the Cabinet would not negotiate with the PLO in the future.

This should be seen against the background of the publications and the international activity taking place toward persuading the PLO to recognize Resolution 242 and to incorporate it into the autonomy negotiations. [end recording]

DETAILS OF 6 AUG HAIFA AUTONOMY TALKS REPORTED

TA061343 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 6 Aug 79 TA

[Excerpt] In Haifa, autonomy negotiations have started covering some of the top issues that stand between Israel and Egypt, and the head of the Israeli delegation, Dr Yosef Burg, has indicated the best way to solve problems caused by U.S. statements would be through direct talks between Israel and Egypt, that means without the United States. With more on the autonomy negotiations, Leslie Sesser in Haifa: [begin recording]

[Sesser] With the three delegations seated at the round table at the Dan Karmel Hotel rondo, the session was opened by Dr Burg. Then in a vague reference to American and other efforts to bring in the Palestinians, Dr Burg spoke of what he called acoustic clouds.

[Burg] There are certain clouds, I would say of acoustic nature, coming from over the ocean and also from other countries, and I would not like to refer to them in detail because I do not want them part of our discussions.

[Sesser] And in an apparent attempt to minimize the American role in the negotiating process, Dr Burg intimated that these difficulties could best be sorted out in direct talks with the Egyptians.

[Burg] I will have the honor to submit what I am thinking about, talking about his excellency, the Prime Minister Dr Khalil. I believe we can overcome this also in order to conduct our meetings in the spirit they were intended to.

[Sesser] On the table today will be reports from the work of the two subcommittees, one dealing with modalities for elections to the autonomous council on which Dr Burg hopes to arrive in the agreed document, and the other with the far more difficult defining of the council's powers and responsibilities. Here, even the basic terminology used by the Israelis and the Egyptians points to their divergent aims. When Dr Burg speaks of autonomy, Dr Khalil emphasizes full autonomy and when Dr Burg talks of an autonomous council, Dr Khalil speaks of a self-governing authority. In his reply this morning Dr Khalil said it would be too much to expect agreement on all points raised by the subcommittees at this stage.

[Khalil]...But we are sure that by determination we can arrive at an agreement because here we are not dealing really in substance, with things which are connected to us, but as I mentioned before, we are dealing with a substance which really concerns a party which is not existing at the table.

[Sesser] The absent party is of course the Palestinians, and just how to involve them is likely to be one of the major stumbling blocks to further progress in the talks here. The Egyptians are, like the Americans, thinking in terms of a suitable addition to UN Resolution 242 and also reviving the idea of the Geneva conference which would include all parties to the Middle East conflict as well as the Russians.

As to the American delegation here, they are keeping a low profile, and in his opening remarks Ambassador Leonard spoke only of the useful work already done in Alexandria.

But, in what seemed to be another attempt to play down the American role, Dr Burg, after his opening remarks, immediately deferred to Prime Minister Khalil, and then, only after some prompting recognized Ambassador Leonard.

Khalil Remarks on Normalization

TA061428 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1525 GMT 6 Aug 79 TA

[Excerpts] Haifa, 6 Aug--We never decided on normalization between Israel and Egypt and what we decided upon is only a kind of open borders between the two countries, Egypt's Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil said to correspondents on leaving the second session of the autonomy talks.

Dr Khalil stressed that the normalization was subject to negotiations between Israel and Egypt. Referring to the Palestinian issue, Dr Khalil said the Palestinians are not obliged to participate in the negotiations about their future, but we, on our part, would welcome their participation, because this is in their interest.

As for the deployment of UN observers in Sinai in lieu of UNEF, he said Egypt accepted the proposal that the observers replace the UNEF and that the issue is not subject to negotiations.

Khalil, Burg, Tamir Comments

TA061810 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 6 Aug 79 TA

[Text] At this evening's meeting at the Dan Karmel Hotel in Haifa on the autonomy issue a turning point has occurred which created substantial differences of opinion following the Egyptian proposal to change Resolution 242.

The Israeli team is now holding consultations after having submitted a report on the issue to the prime minister. There are those demanding that the three delegations have an unscheduled meeting this evening to discuss this issue. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports on the developments this afternoon. [Begin recording]

[Schiffer] The "acoustic clouds" Dr Burg referred to at the beginning of the talks became darker over the heads of the participants in the negotiations on the autonomy arrangements this afternoon. At this afternoon's meeting the Egyptian prime minister revealed that his country would support any amendment or addition to Resolution 242 since this would encourage the PLO to join the negotiations. Unusually for him, he spoke to journalists after leaving the meeting.

[Khalil--in English] We will advocate any change or amendment in 242 if it is balanced. I mean, giving Israel the right to live and, at the same time, to acknowledge the rights of the Palestinians to determine their own future. And, with the other suggested amendments to stop terrorist action and to stop the Israeli attacks on Lebanon and so on. Of course we can and we will support such an amendment because this will help aid the comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East.

[Schiffer] The storm broke during a debate the delegations held on the issue of whether parties would be permitted to operate in the territories. Dr Khalil said it is necessary to permit the organization of parties in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip. He emphasized that the Israeli delegation should support this proposal since granting the right to organize politically would harm the PLO's position that is the sole representative of the Palestinians.

Minister Tamir said that the PLO would take over elections in the territories at gunpoint and would prevent the activity of other parties. Dr Khalil responded that, in his opinion, not every party would have the right to operate in the territories. A party which advocates the annihilation of Israel would not have the right to exist and its activity would be banned. Dr Burg praised this announcement.

Then, the Egyptian prime minister announced his country's support for the amendment of Resolution 242. The head of the Israeli team, Dr Burg said: There is a close relation between the issue discussed at the autonomy negotiations and Resolution 242. Any amendment to the resolution would relieve Israel of its commitments regarding the autonomy. The Israeli team is now meeting for consultations. Probably, as a result of these consultations, the ministers will demand holding another meeting this evening to express the Israeli Government's determined position against any amendment or addition to Resolution 242.

A short while ago we discussed these issues with Justice Minister Shmu'el Tamir.

[Tamir] The contents [of Dr Khalil's proposals] have been lingering in the air for the last few days in a very tangible form. We warned about this at this morning's meeting, in a restrained manner. However, regarding the timing and the form the Egyptian prime minister chose to state his opinion on this issue, at the very end of the meeting, not in the natural context--from these points of view there was indeed surprise.

[Schiffer] However, the Egyptian prime minister explained in his impromptu news conference that Egypt's purpose is to coopt the PLO to the negotiating table and that his country supports a balanced amendment of Resolution 242 which would assure Israel's right to exist and which would stop terrorist activities.

[Tamir] First of all, we do not accept the term Israel's right to exist. Israel is a fact and we do not need anybody's endorsement of its right to exist. Coopting the PLO to a peace treaty is in itself a contradiction. The PLO means the subversion and the annihilation of the State of Israel. A peace treaty means: Israel is an inseparable part of the entire area in an atmosphere of peace relations and friendship. Paragraphs [as heard, presumably resolutions] 242 and 338 are mentioned--to a great extent, according to the Egyptian wish and U.S. demand--in the Camp David accords time and again. Whoever comes to amend them or add to them, thus detracting from their original significance, is removing one of the bases regarded by that party as a central foundation to the Camp David accords, specifically to that agreement being discussed in Haifa today. Therefore, today's declaration is a very far-reaching one. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 cannot be changed--whether in their formulation or by adding to them--if the United States does not support this; I may also add, even if Egypt says it is not interested in going along with this. Whoever harms, detracts or erodes paragraph 242--which we did not accept readily, but it was the minimum we decided to live with--is creating an unbearable situation. How will these things be reflected in reality--we will see how things develop and what the Cabinet decides in the next days or weeks.

[Schiffer] To sum up: How would you define the situation created following the Egyptian prime minister's announcement?

[Tamir] I think the Egyptian prime minister's move has created a turning point, it has diverted attention from the current issues on which we had made considerable progress and has focused it on a central subject which will call for reconsideration of all parties from now on. [end recording]

Burg Interview

TA070612 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 7 Aug 79 TA

[Interview with Israeli Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg by Jerusalem radio correspondent Razi Barqay this morning in light of Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil's statement in favor of introducing a change in Resolution 242; place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Dr Burg, what is the reaction of the Israeli delegation to the statements made by Dr Khalil last night?

[Answer] I believe Dr Khalil was speaking at a news conference outside the room where the committees of the autonomy delegations were meeting. What he said there is not within the sphere of the Israeli delegation, of which I am chairman, but falls within the diplomatic and political relations between ourselves and the United States and Egypt. The reference is to matters which, hearsay has it, at this moement have come from Washington, perhaps more than from Cairo, and therefore this has to be dealt with by the government and should not be discussed over the autonomy negotiating table.

[Question] Have you received clarifications from Dr Khalil to the effect that he does not mean a unilateral change of this resolution?

[Answer] My answer is an unequivocal yes. I can say that about an hour at most after we concluded the session he and I received reports on all sorts of interpretations. I asked him about it and he immediately clarified the matter. He said that he did not mean to say that they would support something which will not be agreed to by Israel. This was clarified long before the dinner, which was something of a working dinner.

[Question] You, Sir, are pointing at Washington; that is, in your opinion the proposals to make these changes have come from Washington not from Cairo?

[Answer] This is your interpretation. I cannot say, however, that you are completely wrong.

[Question] The reactions of the other members of the Israeli delegation were a bit stronger than your somewhat moderate reaction last night, if I interpret your statements correctly. How do you explain this difference?

[Answer] There are differences among people, differences in their temperaments. My temperament is well known and I have no intention of changing it after 70 years.

[Question] In other words, the interview given by Shmu'el Tamir, a member of the delegation, to the radio in which he strongly attacked Khalil's statements are unacceptable to the delegation?

[Answer] You are saying so many things together here that I cannot answer any of them. I have not seen Minister Tamir since he gave the interview. I did not see and did not hear it. I am not familiar enough with the interview to know if your assessment is correct, and so obviously I cannot comment on it.

[Question] Mr Tamir said that Dr Khalil's proposal constitutes a serious deviation from what had been agreed upon at Camp David.

[Answer] As far as I am concerned, what you are saying is just a report on the original and is insufficient to provide a basis for judgment.

[Question] Did you hold talks with the prime minister last night to formulate a clear reaction by the Israeli delegation?

[Answer] I usually report to the prime minister from time to time, telling him what the situation is and, if necessary, to consult with and hear his opinion. I did this and I think I did well.

[Question] Dr Burg, according to your statements, no atmosphere of crisis was created and there is no chance that the talks will explode.

[Answer] I hope what you call an explosion will not occur. There was a misunderstanding and I hope we will overcome it. [end recording]

Peres Interview

TA070743 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 7 Aug 79 TA

[Telephone interview with Israeli Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres by Jerusalem radio announcer--live]

[Question] Mr Peres, do you believe that what is in fact happening here regarding the U.S. initiative and Dr Khalil's statement is not really the linkage [previous word in English] issue, dealt with so extensively at the beginning of the contacts and the negotiations? Is this not the revival of the linkage [previous word in English] business?

[Answer] In my opinion, there is an attempt to effect a Palestinization of the autonomy proposal in two ways: the first by interpreting the articles and the second by introducing the PLO into tne picture. Clearly, the PLO--or part of it--says it would be prepared to enter the picture if Resolution 242 is amended, that is, if the issue of the self-determination is added to it. In other words, they would now declare that the autonomy is a Palestinian state.

I believe that the Egyptians understand the difference and we have also heard Dr Burg's statements on this this morning. It is a bit embarrassing, of course, to observe what is happening here among the members of our delegation, but we will only criticize after the guests return to Egypt.

[Question] Mr Peres, what is really that sacred in 242?

[Answer] As far as Israel is concerned, Resolution 242 is as far as it can go. That is to say, this is a resolution which--even in the eyes of the Arabs, though with a certain uneasiness--leaves an opening for possible border alterations because of the famous clause on the issue of the territories versus territories; that is, we have to withdraw from territories and not from the territories. Now, the matter is not that all of a sudden there appears a group of people who got up in the morning and were stricken with a feeling of change. What they want to do is to turn Resolution 242 into a basis for the establishment of a Palestinian state. If the issue of the self-determination and the matter of the right to return to Israel is added, this would imply a Palestinian state.

[Question] This is in fact what the United States is demanding, or trying to feed us, is that not so?

[Answer] Yes, definitely. But I think the United States--whether to our surprise or not--is also facing another rejection: by the PLO. I believe that, when the PLO feels that it is being approached, it will raise the price rather than lower it, and it is very likely that the latest words of appeasement have been spoken because the United States has received a sour welcome, at least from some of the components of the PLO.

[Question] Do you think Israel will be able to stop this political process initiated by the United States?

[Answer] I believe so because on this matter the United States has signed a commitment, signed too by our [Alinement] Cabinet at the 1975 interim agreement. If the U.S. administration does not fulfill what it signed, then as far as it is concerned this would be the end of the world. Therefore, we certainly have a strong basis. I think that there are no differences of opinion among the people in this regard, but I must admit that I am far more pessimistic about the autonomy itself. I think the autonomy is opening the back door to the establishment of a Palestinian expression, a Palestinian entity, which we wanted to prevent from entering through the front door.

[Question] So, I gather that your party, the Labor Party, will support the Cabinet's position on not amending 242 in any way?

[Answer] Definitely yes. We will support anything which will prevent the aggravation of the situation regarding the autonomy issue, which we negate. We understand that the Cabinet did not intend the autonomy to turn into some kind of prelude to a Palestinian story, but both on 242 and on fulfilling the Camp David accords we will support any clear-cut, consistent and firm Israeli position which is not dependent on the moods of the ministers who have recently been prone to them.

[Eshel] Thank you, Mr Peres.

[Peres] You are welcome.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT INTERVIEWS EGYPT'S GHALI

TA061437 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 6 Aug 79 pp 1, 7 TA

[By Ilan Kefir]

[Excerpt] In a special interview with YEDI'OT AHARONOT Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali told me that "Egypt will work to adopt a new UN resolution which will leave an opening to incorporate the Palestinians and Jordan in the negotiations."

Ghali said: "The autonomy talks are nearing a stage where decisions must be made in order to effect a breakthrough and prevent a stalemate. If we do not make new decisions, the talks will turn into an academic thing and we could continue thus for 2 to 3 years without a chance that an adequate solution to the Palestinian problem will be found. The assessment in Cairo today is that unless a new trend is adopted it will be very difficult to move the talks in a positive direction. There are grounds to believe that a new UN resolution will create a change of approach among the Palestinians, and perhaps also in Jordan, with regard to joining the political process. Egypt has no intention of cornering Israel with the aim of obtaining a new resolution and neither will Israel's security interests be harmed. The proposed draft resolution will be a translation of the articles of the framework agreement signed at Camp David concerning the Palestinians' rights."

"Why did you agree to sign an agreement at Camp David if now you are so vehemently and emotionally objecting to the formulation of a new UN resolution on the same subject," Ghali asked.

The Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs argued that there is no political coordination between Egypt and the United States, but that the two countries have a similar realistic policy, whose aim is to bring the Palestinians to the negotiations on the determination of their future.

And what is Israel should refuse to cooperate in implementing that UN resolution?

Ghali replied that in this case the talks might be deadlocked, necessitating finding a new path. Egyptian sources said that this "new path" might be transferring the Palestinian issue to the Geneva conference, should the autonomy negotiations reach a stalemate.

Ghali emphasized that the decision of Palestinian elements to join the talks depends on whether or not they receive a green light "from the organization that represents them," hinting that in his opinion the PLO would adapt to the new conditions which will be created if indeed the United Nations adopts a new resolution.

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan called the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, Butrus Ghali, last night, inviting him for a working supper to discuss the issue of implementing the normalization as well as the overall Israeli-Egyptian relations which, according to Dayan, are not developing adequately.

The invitation Dayan extended to Ghali has surprised the Israeli delegation and circles associated with Minister Burg have expressed their dismay over the initiative, taken without reporting it to the interior minister.

The foreign minister announced that the Dayan-Ghali meeting had been scheduled a long time ago in order to discuss the issue of the normalization, with which the Foreign Ministry deals exclusively. Hence there was no reason for the interior minister's anger. Foreign Ministry spokesman Naftali Lavi said that a number of bilateral Israeli-Egyptian matters--such as the visas, the student crossing and other important issues which the two foreign ministers must deal with--have accumulated. Dayan and Ghali were to have met a few weeks ago, but their meeting was postponed due to Dayan's illness and Ghali's trip to Monrovia.

Ghali told me that Egypt would honor all its commitments regarding the normalization. "I issued an order to honor all the Israeli applications for visas at once and the positive replies will be received within a few days." Ghali explained that the reason for the delay in granting Israelis visas as being a result of his absence from Cairo due to participation in the Monrovia conference as well as a result of a technical difficulty because of the lack of conformity between the Israeli forms for requests for visas and those issued by Egypt. (The Israeli form asks the Egyptians to answer 16 questions, while the Egyptian form asks the Israelis to reply to only 9 questions. Now the Egyptians have added 7 more questions to their form, so that the Israelis will also be requested to reply to 16 questions.)

DAYAN INTERVIEWED ON CURRENT DOMESTIC SITUATION

TA070937 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 7 Aug 79 pp 1, 2 TA

[Interview with Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan by Yesha'yahu Ben-Porat--place and date not given]

[Text] "There is neither erosion nor anything of the sort in U.S. policy. However, there has been a turn, a turn to our detriment. This turn stems from the problems facing the United States in the spheres of economics, energy, the quantities and prices of oil. Therefore, the United States is seeking an understanding with Saudi Arabia which, for its part, has demands in regard to the Palestinians. As the United States sees it, the key to its problems is in reaching an understanding with countries such as Saudi Arabia, which connect the understanding with the Palestinians, the future of Jerusalem and the recognition of the PLO. Saudi Arabia fears that the PLO will cause a revolution in their country. As a result, the United States is ready to assist in having a new resolution adopted, regardless of whether it is called 686 or something else. By definition, this resolution will contradict Resolution 242 in order to reach an understanding with the Arabs, and it will be at Israel's expense. However, I believe we are able to prevent such a move from being imposed on us." This was stated by Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan within the framework of an explanatory talk he granted me following the statements attributed to him in the press after this week's Cabinet session.

Question: Why is Israel so strongly opposed to any amendment of Resolution 242?

Answer: Resolution 242 deals with a peace treaty between Israel and its neighboring countries. No mention is made there of either Palestinians or refugees. Israel and its neighboring countries are mentioned. The amendment to the resolution is meant to introduce the Palestinian issue either in the form of their legitimate rights or in the form of their right to have a motherland or their right to a Palestinian entity--all these things while enjoying the same status as the neighboring countries. This is the goal also accepted by Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, who seeks to have the PLO recognized as the representative of a state. This is a basic change even when compared to the Camp David accords: These accords are based on the recognition that no Palestinian state will be established and that our final borders will only be negotiated with Jordan.

Question: It has been reported in the press that you compared Israel to a "defunct..."

Answer: A defunct--that is someone who is completely dead. By the way, I recall that Ben-Gurion used to make the distinction between deceased and deceased and buried--the latter being final. I did not say, God forbid, that we are already defunct. I did say--and this is my opinion--that we look dead to the world and we appear to be dying in the economic sphere.

Question: Are we dying only in the economic sphere?

Answer: Definitely, only in the economic sphere. Look, there is inflation all over the world. However, inflation is somehow overcome. In Israel, it is not overcome. On the contrary, we do not know how to do this and we do not take any preventive measures. Therefore, the world regards us as already defunct, as someone on the verge of going bankrupt.

Question: Do you think that in this situation undesirable decisions can be forced on us?

Answer: I am positive that no one will be able to bend us or force us into any undesirable situation. Neither the United States nor the whole of Europe can do this; neither in regard to Resolution 242 nor on the Palestinian issue nor regarding events in Lebanon since we must hit the terrorists as long as they remain there. I want to give you a tangible example in regard to this issue: I am aware of the fact that we have a conflict with the UN forces in Lebanon. Among other things, the following was expressed in a Netherlands newspaper by a UN soldier: "It is a pity that Hitler did not kill all the Jews." Those soldiers stationed in southern Lebanon return to their countries possessed by anti-Israeli feelings, despite the fact that the PLO is operating under their protection. I held very difficult talks on this issue with politicians and military officers in the Netherlands. I asked them: Would you like to see on the map nine PLO bases--PLO uniforms, tents, flags and weapons--erected in the area under UN control? To which one military man replied: "It is true. We do not deny this. This is how we received the area from the French who were stationed there before our arrival." I told him: This clearly contradicts the UN mandate committing the UN forces to prevent the infiltration of armed forces into the area. I went on to say: If our choice is to attack the terrorists--even in areas controlled by Netherland soldiers--or to refrain from attacking them and thus have the PLO attack us while we only buy ambulances to collect the people killed and injured in the Carmel and Mahane Yehuda markets, you are terribly mistaken if you think we will adopt the second alternative. As far as I am concerned, I told them, I would always propose to our government to attack the PLO even in areas under your control. We regret that civilians are hurt. You have also gone through war and you know that sometimes you miss the target, particularly when, as in this case, the PLO operates among civilians. Anyway, we have never meant to hit civilians.

I have given this example in order to point out the fact that there is a policy and one should adhere to it, despite European protests. I am very sorry that as a result of this policy the Netherland soldiers become anti-Israeli, but this is not going to change it. The same holds true for other important and principle issues: We should not in any way withdraw from our positions. There is no power in the world which can force us to act against our interests. However, our image as an economically collapsing country creates the illusion in the world that we can be made to surrender.

Question: Are you disappointed in the government and is that why you are forced to make these remarks?

Answer: Leave the government and my attitude toward it aside. What really matters is that I cannot ignore the image of the Israeli people living in Israel and the negative phenomena we encounter here. Just open the newspaper, you will read about frauds in institutions in which I would never have conceived such things could happen; for instance, in Magen David Adom [Israeli Red Cross organization]. You read about Israeli tourists who are not welcome abroad. There are strikes and demands; there is Yamit and its demands; and there are police demonstrations. Am I disappointed? I see what our position in the struggle is and the picture is very bleak. However, there is no escape. These are our people, this is the way we are and we must overcome it. It would be of no help to try to embellish the situation and I am not doing that.

What is more, I dare say--and I know this will appear in the newspaper tomorrow--that I am not that sure the Histadrut and other organized bodies would have thrown their grain of salt into the economic and social chaos had the Alinement been in power. Their demands may involve political goals. This may be legitimate elsewhere, but in Israel it means self-destruction. The Histadrut is not innocent in regard to this issue. However, first and foremost the main culprit is the Coalition. All our suffering originates with the Coalition, from the statements issued by the members of the Coalition itself.

Question: Nevertheless, I will ask you again: Are you sure we can withstand pressures?

Answer: If my word of honor is not sufficient for you, then I am ready to put my hand on the Bible and say: I have never been more confident in our ability to stand by our policy, that is, not to give up the principles of the autonomy, the future of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza and the way of life with the Arabs, the stationing of the IDF along the Jordan River during the next 6 years without withdrawing one single centimeters. The same holds true in regard to the PLO. Last year, my friend--not in quotation marks--Shim'on Peres brought me the famous Kreisky formula and claimed there was nothing better. I did not believe him then. I did not believe in the guide Bruno Kreisky. I hope that Shim'on Peres will not suggest this formula anymore.

Question: Do you not feel there has been a change for the worse among the Egyptians as well?

Answer: I am very worried and view gravely the fact that the Egyptians have recently sharpened their public statements on the Palestinian state issue. However, let them say what they want. They will never get any positive reaction on this issue from Israel. We have the ability to resist. I do know what pressures are. I have seen pressures being exerted on Golda Me'ir and Ben-Gurion. I did not regard them as cowards. However, I can tell you that we have never been as strong as we are now. This is because we have never had the promise of a U.S. President and of the Egyptian president that the IDF will, first of all, be stationed along the Jordan River for 6 years and only later negotiations will be conducted with Jordan in regard to the borders. We did not sign at Camp David any document on Jerusalem, on the evacuation of the settlements or on the granting of a special status to Gaza. I mention the issue of Gaza because I cannot understand the reason why the Egyptians need the offices of the Red Cross in order to enable students to cross from Egypt into Gaza. As far as I am concerned, there is no difference between an Israeli student leaving for studies in Italy and an Arab student from Khan-Yunis leaving for Cairo. They both receive exit permits upon leaving and they do not need any visas upon their return since their home is here. Why then is the Red Cross needed in order to enable students to return from Cairo to Gaza? I will sum this up: We have lots of weapons, military strength, a political agreement signed by Carter and As-Sadat, and the legitimacy to sit in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. Therefore, we should reply with a definite no to all suggested changes. At the same time, we should act in order to change our image so that people will not think they can impose undesirable agreements upon us.

Question: Is there a possibility of changing the composition of the government in order to improve its image?

Answer: I definitely support the broadening of the Coalition's basis so that we feel stronger when unpleasant measures have to be taken. I favor the expansion of the Coalition so that the government can enjoy stronger support among the public.

Question: According to press reports, you made claims against Finance Minister Ehrlich in the Cabinet.

Answer: This is not a personal question. My claims are not against the man's proposals but against those responsible for the economy. I strongly condemn the fact that the Finance Ministry had heard of the United States changing its grant into a loan and did not say a word. I also condemn the fact that the Ministerial Committee on Economic Affairs heard the same report and is still kept silent. So, this is what I have to say: You--those responsible for the economy--have all sorts of complaints against each other and you create a wave of mutual accusations among the liberals, the Coalition and the Herut ministers. However, you all took part in this conspiracy of silence when we tried to change things or, at least, tried to turn part of the loan into a grant on easier terms of payment. Why did we agree? This is an example of conducting a policy against which I strongly rebel. Our signature is not a signature, our IOU is not an IOU and our payment is not a payment. Inflation is galloping, but we create the impression of a generous people. How can one prevent the world from thinking that our collapse is imminent and that it can force us to do anything?

Question: You have also mentioned the smoothing out of problems.

Answer: Definitely, our economic problems are being smoothed out instead of being solved. From time to time, when faced with difficulties, these problems are regarded as nonexistent.

Question: Do you consider the possibility of resigning?

Answer: I will resign only if the government's policy contradicts the minimum I am prepared to live with. Then I will resign. I am saying minimum since in every cabinet formed by a coalition not even the prime minister can dictate his policy but has to compromise. To a certain extent, I have always compromised in all the cabinets I participated in. I may resign if the government adopts a policy which I regard as going beyond my minimum requirements. I will give you an example: Although I share collective responsibility, I still insist on my own opinions. I do not participate in the committee to the autonomy negotiations since I cannot be an active partner on this issue. I also voted against Elon More and against certain paragraphs on the foundations for the negotiations on the autonomy.

Question: It has been published--and later denied--in the press that you threatened to resign over the issue of the students crossing into Gaza.

Answer: The report was true, the denial was not. If we agree to crossing through the Red Cross, I will resign.

Question: What about your planned trip to Washington--are you leaving or are you not?

Answer: I will not leave until September since the United States has told us that the Egyptians will be ready to attend only in September. I will not leave in August because the Egyptians will not be there.

Question: Are there not enough reasons to go even if the Egyptians do not come?

Answer: We were not the only ones invited. I would not suggest taking an initiative in regard to having such an invitation extended.

YAZDI INTERVIEWED ON U.S. MILITARY CONTRACTS, F-14's

LD070045 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2100 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[Press review on KEYHAN interview with Foreign Minister Yazdi]

[Text] Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, minister of foreign affairs, in an exclusive interview with KEYHAN spoke about the government's attitude towards the liberation movements in the world and also the cancellation of Iran's contracts with America. He stated: The aggressive policy of America in the Persian Gulf will most definitely fail. Dr Yazdi described Iran's anti-imperialist stand as warm and strong. We will read for you the full text of Dr Yazdi's interview:

Reporter: Some critics say that the present diplomacy of the Islamic Republic of Iran is weak in its anti-imperialist position and is cold towards some freedom-fighting movements. Is this true?

Yazdi: Just because they say it is cold and weak, no. We say it is warm and strong. They should specify which part of our policies they criticize and, in their view, what should be done so that our attitude could be warm and strong.

Reporter: For instance, Iran's relations with America are often questioned. As you have repeatedly said, many imperialistic contracts have been signed between Iran and America but their text has still not been published so that the people may know the dimension of these contracts and may decide how many of them should be kept and how many should be canceled. In any case, the 1958 agreement which is an imperialistic contract still has not been canceled.

Yazdi: Concerning the 1958 contract, as I have repeatedly said, we have sent the view of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning the cancellation of this contract to the Council of Ministers. It is up to the Council of Ministers and the Revolution Council to investigate and express their views. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is not in a position to cancel these contracts on its own.

Reporter: Recently, in one of the newspapers some documents were published under the title "The Government Has Confirmed Some Military Contracts With America." Apparently, these secret documents show that the government has confirmed a contract for the purchase of some spare parts for F-4's and F-5's.

Yazdi: Of course, these two or three documents referred to in the newspapers are correct. They are not forged. However, publication in this form is the source of incitement. Publishing them without sufficient explanation only incites the people and creates doubts in their minds. The contract referred to in that newspaper is nothing but a contract for the purchase of spare parts for weapons we possess. It is not for purchasing new weapons such as F-4 planes, or Phantoms, and F-5's, which the Iranian Army possesses. We are not self-sufficient [as heard] and in no way do we need American or foreign experts to help us fly or make us of these planes. But, for obtaining spare parts, it is obvious that you require foreign assistance. Now, we are faced with this problem--either we ground these 200-odd F-4 and F-5 planes which we possess and turn them into junk, or we buy the spare parts needed for these planes and make use of them. In the past, in order to buy the spare parts from America we had contracts. After the investigation conducted by the government, the government decided that such spare parts should be purchased for these planes. The purchase of these spare parts does not mean that the government intends to maintain all previous contracts. Altogether, you know that as far as military equipment is concerned, occasionally one needs foreign help and, by necessity, one has to obtain these.

It is better if those who raise such questions also express their view on whether we should keep these planes or whether, after spending such vast sums on them, we should junk them. The Government of Iran regards it as its duty to take care of these planes and weapons until the establishment of the Majlis and the election of the president so that, later, the elected national Majlis can come to a decision regarding these matters.

Reporter: Recently, some newspapers have reported that America intends to buy the F-14 planes, 80 of which were sold to Iran during the reign of the deposed shah. We know that the F-14 is a sophisticated fighter plane. Some experts claim that American technology in Iran has been endangered due to the sale of these planes. Bearing in mind that selling these planes back to America will weaken Iran's air capability and reduce our air defenses, and bearing in mind that if we want to replace the F-14's with some other planes it takes 3 or 4 years until these planes are given to Iran and their personnel are trained, our question is: Is it right to return these planes? And secondly, in case you wish to sell them, what is your decision concerning their replacement?

Yazdi: When we studied reports which were prepared on these planes, we discovered that so far Iran has paid $5 billion for the purchase of these planes. Maintenance costs $500 million a year. In other words, in 10 years, $5 billion will be added to the price of these planes. Secondly, as you know, with the exception of the American Navy to no other country has the F-14's except Iran. The flight system of this plane is very complex and the missiles these planes carry still have not been tested. On the whole, the operation of these planes is very difficult even for America herself. If the Iranian Government decides to make use of these planes, we need at least 4000 American advisers to train our pilots. This will make us severly dependent on America, both from the standpoint of technicians as well as spare parts. The spare parts of these planes are completely electronic and, as we have investigated, Iran's scientific capability for many years will be insufficient to make use of these planes independently. Bearing in mind the excessive cost of these planes and the fact that for 1 hour of flight they cost $1.5 million, and secondly, since keeping these planes will entail our severe dependence, the government has decided to sell these planes to America or any other government which is ready to buy them.

Reporter: Still, acquisition of weapons is a very important problem, especially in the tense and insecure situation in the Middle East. Since our military relations with America and the Western bloc as a whole will not be possible as in the past, what have you decided concerning satisfying the military needs of the Islamic Republic?

Yazdi: This is another question, and it is not my job to respond to it. The minister of defense of the Islamic Republic should answer that. What is important to us is that no country can claim to be independent while it is so dependent on America or another country. Concerning the F-14 's a study of various aspects related to these planes demonstrates we cannot maintain these planes because their maintenance will further increase and continue our dependence upon America. What planes should replace the F-14 's is a different question and, as I said before, only the American Navy possesses these planes. Due to the complexity of these planes, even their use in the American Navy is still being evaluated. The former shah's intention in purchasing these planes was purely to help the companies which manufactured these planes.

Reporter: Although the Palestinian Embassy has been open Iran has not yet accorded recognition to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Yazdi: These are some rumors they spread, and even they do not believe these lies. You can go and ask at the PLO office in Iran. It is very simple. When the PLO leader came to Iran, he was given a rousing welcome by the Iranian Government and nation and I, as the deputy prime minister for revolutionary affairs, was the host of Yasir 'Arafat on behalf of the prime minister. We put a place at thieir disposal, and we recognized them in writing and in an official manner and accorded them diplomatic rights. In any case, this is one of the lies which is completely false.

Reporter: We know that from a geopolitical point of view, Iran has tremendous significance, and the Persian Gulf is also an important strategic region. Recently, with American threats this region has become a source of news. We know that America desires a more active military presence in this region by means of the imaginary threats to the flow of oil. Has Iran adopted a common strategic position with other countries in the region who are also against the military presence of America and other superpowers?

Yazdi: So far, we have had no discussion with neighboring countries concerning adoption of a common strategy. However, it is certain that faced with the probability of foreign aggressive forces and America's threat that she may land forces here and that she will resort to force in order to safeguard her interests, this American policy will face defeat. The millions of people who live in this region, whether in Iran or in other countries of the region, will confront them, and most certainly, this American policy will fail.

'Secret' Carter Message Disclosed

LD061951 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1900 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[Text] In a statement made to a crowd of 5,000 at Sa'dabad Palace in Tehran yesterday, Foreign Minister Ebrahim Yazdi disclosed that President Jimmy Carter, in a secret message to Ayatollah Khomeyni last January, warned him of a bloodbath in Iran unless the Islamic leader supported former Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar. Yazdi said the message was conveyed to Ayatollah Khomeyni at his suburban Paris home through Frenchmen associated with the President [as heard].

According to Yazdi, the message said: President Carter feels that it is in the interest of all to avoid an explosion, the departure of the shah is final and will take place shortly. The message further said President Carter wanted this message to remain completely secret and coded [as heard].

Yazdi said: Ayatollah Khomeyni replied to Carter: We cannot replace him with someone worse than he has been, and we cannot accept the monarchial regime. In order to bring peace, President Carter must remove the shah and not support Bakhtiar, and thus submit to the will of the people.

GOVERNMENT DENIES ALLEGATION OF INVOLVEMENT IN KABUL EVENTS

LD061804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Iranian interference in yesterday's unrest in Kabul has been denied. The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran described the report of UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL quoting Kabul Radio on the interference of the Iranian Government in yesterday's unrest in Kabul as baseless, and denied it. UPI, in a report filed concerning yesterday's events in Afghanistan, quoting Kabul Radio, said: Following the abortive mutiny by army personnel in Afghanistan, the pro-Soviet regime in Kabul has declared a curfew. Tanks and armored cars have taken up positions in the central streets and helicopters have begun an aerial guard. Radio Kabul said: Iranian and Pakistani saboteurs and agents, who had tried to create unrest in Kabul, were defeated and disarmed after severe clashes with Afghanistan security forces. The French news agency, in another report from New Delhi, said that in the army mutiny in Kabul more than 300 people were killed.

MINORITIES VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES ON EXAMINING COUNCIL

LD031828 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Text] According to the central news bureau, religious minorities of our country namely Zoroastrians, Armenians, Jews and Assyrians, took part in elections for the examining council of the draft constitution in Tehran and other cities today.

According to the central news bureau correspondent, Armenians voted in 9 polling centers in Tehran and 17 centers in other cities to elect their only member in the council of experts; our Jewish compatriots voted to elect one representative in the council of experts in 11 polling centers in Tehran and 11 centers in other cities; Zoroastrians voted to elect their representative in 3 centers in Tehran and 5 centers in other cities. These centers were designated by the Ministry of Interior.

In addition, according to an official at election headquarters, for the first time in the history of Iranian elections, a mobile polling center was sent to the villages around Yazd. This report says that five polling centers in Tehran and eight centers in other cities have been designated to the Assyrian compatriots to vote for their representative in the examining council of the constitution.

Partial Election Results

LD041326 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 Aug 79 LD

[Summary] In the election of the council of experts, vote counting in most polling stations has ended. According to the latest reports received, with the conclusion of the counting of votes in polling stations so far the representatives to the council of experts from six provinces--Central, Ilam, Bushehr, Semnan, Yazd, Esfahan and Lorestan [seven provinces listed as heard]--have been elected. Vote counting continues on the polling stations in other provinces in the country. Final results will be announced later.

We will now draw your attention to the reports so far received about the outcome of vote counting.

Ayatollah Ha'eri	392,491 votes
Hojjat ol-Islam Sakhi	259,537 votes
Prof Mohammad Al Eshaq	7,098 votes
Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhail	90,680 votes

Therefore, His Eminence Ayatollah Hajj Agha Morteza Ha'eri and Hojjat ol-Islam Lotfollah Sakhi will be the representatives of the people of the Central Province at the council of experts.

The following were elected as representatives of the people of Lorestan Province:

Hojjat ol-Islam Seyyed Hasan Taheri with 27,117 votes, and Ayatollah Seyyed Mohammed Baqer Tabataba'i with 265,652 votes.

For Ilam Province Ayatollah Hajj Shaykh 'Abdorrahman Heydari has been elected with 40,961 votes.

For Bushehr Province Seyyed Mohammad Hoseyn Nabavi was elected by a majority of votes. [number of votes not given]

For Semnan Province 'Allameh Hajja Seyyed Abolqasem Khaz'ali was elected after receiving 107,311 votes.

For Yazd Province Ayatollah Rabi'i was elected after receiving 143,670 votes.

In Hamadan Province Ayatollah Madani received the majority--140,359 votes.

In Qazvin Province Hajj Hadi Barikbin received the majority--96,709 votes.

In Esfahan Province, Ayatollah Taheri received the majority--188,881 votes.

In the cities and districts of Abadan and Khorramshahr Seyyed Mohammed Siavash received the majority--92,987 votes.

According to our correspondent's report from the Interior Ministry, Hara'ir Khalasian has been elected to represent the Armenian minority in the country after receiving 8,288 votes.

This morning Engineer Bazargan, accompanied by the Interior Minister, visited the Tehran governorate and the election staff at the Interior Ministry. During the visit, the prime minister expressed satisfaction with regard to the manner in which the elections have been held.

Sabbaghian Interviewed on Election

LD041954 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Mr Hashem Sabbaghian, the interior minister, in an interview with our correspondent, Mehdi Saber, answers his questions about yesterday's election of deputies to the council of experts. We draw your attention to this interview: [begin recording]

[Saber] Mr Sabbaghian, is it known what number of people took part in yesterday's country-wide election?

[Sabbaghian] No, we have no accurate figures so far to tell us about the total number of participants, but we have issued about 25 million cards. Naturally, this includes a surplus.

[Question] It is expected that a number of ballot boxes will be declared null and void in several cities; similarly, a decision is expected to be made about three boxes in Tehran. Is it possible for you to explain the issue involved and the cause for the invalidation of these boxes?

[Answer] Basically, the invalidation of boxes is within the power of the supervision committees and executive committees in every province. Complaints in this respect are referred to them for consideration and decision. There have been complaints, but decisions on them have not been announced yet. There were various incidents of complaints in Tehran. Investigation committees went to the localities concerned without delay, and three incidents of complaint have been taken into consideration; two of these were valid in the view of the investigation committee and were referred to the executive committee of the Central Province, who will study them and announce their opinion today.

[Question] Mr Sabbaghian, a number of people hold the view that several parties and political groups exerted influence in yesterday's election and even carried out propaganda for themselves in some election zones. What reports have reached you on this?

[Answer] We have received protests on this issue. The reason for the investigation is that some political groups exercised influence--that is, they carried on with election propaganda either within the polling zone or outside the zone, and according to the law on the final study of the constitution, carrying propaganda and electioneering on election day are not allowed. A meeting was held on this.

[Question] How was the people's participation in areas like Gonbad, Khorramshahr, Naqadeh, Marivan and in Kordestan as a whole?

[Answer] According to reports we have received, the people's participation was very good in Kordestan, which is the most sensitive region in the country at present. Voting even progressed in Marivan, where a delegation had reached [words indistinct] as reported, seven ballot boxes were obtained there, and the counting of votes is currently in progress.

[Question] Mr Sabbaghian, how likely is the possibility of renewing yesterday's voting?

[Answer] Renewed voting will not take place under any circumstance, for you know that our election is relative in the first place, and is based on provinces. When the representatives are elected by provinces, then invalidation of votes in any one city would not invalidate the election in that province as a whole, unless votes in the majority of the towns are invalidated. Then there would be a case for renewal.

[Question] When can we expect an announcement on the final result of the election?

[Answer] You know that the election results are being announced gradually. Several places have been declared so far; in places with relatively few votes, naturally the result will be announced sooner. Tehran will definitely be announced last because it has the largest number of votes and the greatest number of candidates. A 100-man group from the statistics office of the Plan and Budget Organization is helping. Results in the polling zones gradually are being gathered so that the overall result can be announced. We hope that by the end of [end recording] this week at the latest all the representatives throughout the country will be known.

SOMALI AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH PRIME MINISTER BAZARGAN

LD061720 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Dr Mohamed Ali Sharmani, Somali ambassador in Iran, today met with Mr Mehdi Bazargan, the prime minister. The head of the prime minister's bureau said: In this meeting, which lasted about 1 and 1/2 hours, the development of relations between the two countries and the Islamic Republic of Iran's support for the Muslim countries and nations were discussed. The Somali ambassador in Iran expressed his regret over remarks by the Cuban delegates in their meeting with His Excellency Ayatollah Taleqani and emphatically denied any interference or expansionist policy on the part of the Somali Government in Africa, which the Cuban delegates had alleged.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH CUBA

JN061940 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr Ebrahim Yazdi has expressed the hope of resuming diplomatic relations with Cuba shortly. In a statement to PARS, Dr Yazdi said that the government has agreed to participate in the Havana nonalined summit conference. He added that during the Cuban delegation's visit to Tehran, Iranian and Cuban officials discussed a draft resolution to be proposed at the aforementioned summit, noting that the draft resolution deals with the Palestine question, the struggle against imperialism and condemnation of As-Sadat's stand on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

KHOMEYNI CALLS FOR REPAIR OF DAMAGE DURING REVOLUTION

LD061312 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution in Iran, in an important message has called on people to help make good the damage done during the revolution. In his message Imam Khomeyni emphasizes that trying to make good the damage done during the revolution should be regarded as an act of worship. The leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran has deposited 100 million rials from the religious endowments put at his disposal in the special bank account opened for this purpose in the Melli bank. The money deposited in this account will be used to make good the damage done to houses, real estate, and people's belongings which were ruined, plundered or burned during the revolution.

Khomeyni Receives Bazargan, Justice Minister

JN061852 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan and Justice Minister Ahmad Sadr Haj-Seyyed-Javadi had an audience in Qom yesterday with Ayatollah Khomeyni. Their talks centered on the questions of the hour, particularly the courts' conditions in the homeland. Bazargan and Haj-Seyyed-Javadi broke the fast at a dinner with Ayatollah Khomeyni.

TEHRAN CITES LETTER OF SUPPORT FROM TUDEH PARTY, OTHERS IN BONN

LD032041 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1936 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Text] According to the correspondent of Tehran radio and television of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Bonn, representatives of the Tudeh Party, the Association of Democratic Youth and a group of patriotic Iranians gathered in the Islamic Republic of Iran's Embassy in Bonn and handed an open letter to the charge d'affaires, expressing their support for the elections for the examining council of the constitution.

This letter states: We announce our complete support for the fruits of the anti-imperialist and antidictatorship revolution of Iran which were gained under the flag of Islam and the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, and we ask different groups and strata to take part in the elections for the examining council of the draft constitution which plays an important role in the establishment of the Islamic Republic.

GOVERNMENT HAS NOT PLANNED REPRESSIVE RAMADAN MEASURES

LD031601 Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 26 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Government Spokesman: No One Has the Right To Protest Against Women"]

[Excerpts] Government spokesman Sadeq Tabataba'i has talked in an interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY about women attending meetings and about whether they are compelled to wear the chador at work. He said: "For the past several days numbers of loudspeaker cars and open vans have been going around the city spreading rumors that, for instance, in the month of Ramadan women must either stay away from their place of employment or go to work wearing the chador. They are also saying that certain ministries have dismissed women employees or intend to do so shortly, and certain circles have issued statements spreading the rumor that men as well as women who do not observe the government and religious regulations will be responsible for the safety of their own lives."

The government spokesman said: A brief look at the content and timing of these rumors and lies shows that the enemy is striving with the utmost shrewdness and by taking advantage of the strikes, sectarianism, ignorance, selfishness and opportunism and the ties between the unknown and known helpers of international Zionism and imperialism to render our cohesive, united and Islamic society susceptible to assault, and thus weaken the government and society so as ultimately to bring about a return of the tyranny of imperialism and colonialism.

Dr Tabataba'i continued: In a discussion I had this morning with Minister of the Interior Sabbaghian, he said that the police had been ordered to preserve proper Islamic and public morality during the holy month of Ramadan, including the closure of restaurants and public facilities, with the exception of the international hotels and travellers' inns, to prevent any disturbance or annoyance to women or any sort of unseemly behavior or compulsion, even if this leads to violence. No one has the right to protest against anyone else or to create a disturbance or nuisance. At another point in the discussion, the government spokesman said: "There is no truth to rumors that women have been dismissed from office work, or that there are new regulations and conditions governing women employees, and there has been no such circular to this effect from the prime minister, ministers, government organizations or organizations associated with the government.

RETALIATION AGAINST INSURANCE COMPANIES THREATENED

LD041100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Following the announcement of the Persian Gulf area as a war region by insurance companies, Sirus Ebrahimzadeh, deputy to the Ministry of Economic and Financial Affairs, announced that Iran's oil exports will not be (?influenced) by these propaganda companies. Ebrahimzadeh said that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran will retaliate for any increase in the tariff rates of international insurance companies by (?ratifying) reinsurance schemes. [passage indistinct]

COMMERCE MINISTER SAYS U.S. WHEAT MONOPOLY WILL BE BROKEN

LD041058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpt] 'Reza Sadr, the commerce minister, has announced: By importing wheat from Turkey and Australia, Iran will break the U.S. monopoly of the export of this commodity. The minister said: 70 to 80 billion rials has been allocated as aid to people to buy consumer goods in the next year.

MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMY

LD061844 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpt] Mr 'Ali Ardalan, minister of economic affairs and finance, discussed the country's economic situation in an interview with a correspondent of the PARS NEWS AGENCY. Referring to the economic condition of the country before the revolution, he said: Before the Islamic revolution of Iran began, the economic condition of the country had reached the point of explosion, so much so that the 1978 budget had a deficit of 40 percent. Between 1967 and 1977, over 10 years, the gross national product at current prices increased about tenfold, while government expenditure increased 17 times. Mr Ardalan added: During the revolution, owing to the continuous strikes which led to the closure of production and industrial units, the economic condition of the country deteriorated further and the provisional government, from the first day of taking office, inherited these problems; but fortunately, owing to the reactivization of production and industrial units, the economic condition of the country has, to some extent, regained its usual course.

Referring to the current revenue of the government during the first 4 months of the year, the minister of economic affairs and finance said: Although the revenue shows a deficit compared to the same period last year, nevertheless, by cutting a large amount of unnecessary expenditure and the extravagent programs of former governments, the figure is balanced and acceptable. He added: Total revenue during the first 4 months of the current year was 461 billion rials which, compared to 790 billion rials during the same period last year, represents a deficit of more than 40 percent. The minister of economic affairs and finance said: The government's aim is to reduce the amount of imports, except the import of raw material for the production and industrial units and the import of foodstuffs, and to create conditions for the growth of exports and, in this way, to reduce as far as possible the dependence of the country' economy on oil.

Concerning the possibility of establishing links between the Iranian economy and the European Common Market, 'Ali Ardalan said: Iran signed two 5-year economic contracts with the EEC in 1963 and 1973. After the victory of the revolution, economic officials of the countries of the EEC, in their meetings with the economic officials of Iran, unofficially asked for renewal of discussions concerning the possibility of signing economic contracts.

Mr Ardalan said: At present, oil income is being used for current expenses, but we are trying to use this national resource for the creation of a basis for national wealth, because oil is not an external source of revenue and one day it will come to an end.

TEHRAN RADIO CARRIES LAW ON REVEALING CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

LD041349 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The following statement was issued by the office of public prosecutor of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

The office of public prosecutor of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with complete belief in the constructive role played by revelations aimed at advancing the gains of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, and in order to emphasize and strengthen this point, requests all the nations of Iran to inform this office of cases in which revelations or announcements might result in the establishment and formation of a strong and people-oriented army.

However, this office considers itself dutybound to prevent the disclosure of documents and secret and confidential papers that might damage the supreme interests of the army. Therefore, we wish to draw the attention of all compatriots and journalists to the existing laws including the law governing the prosecution of those distributing and disclosing secret and confidential documents belonging to the government. This law was ratified in (?February) 1974. The text of Article 315 of the Army Judicial Punishment Law is hereby announced for the information of the public:

Any member of the armed forces who provides classified documents, the minutes of discussions or reports on decisions made to persons who are not entitled to have that information, or to inform them in any way of their contents will be punished as follows:

If the information involved is generally considered to be highly secret, the accused will be sentenced to criminal imprisonment of the first degree, from 3 to 15 years.

If the information involved is considered secret, the accused will be sentenced to criminal imprisonment of the second degree, from 2 to 10 years.

If the information involved is considered highly confidential, the accused will be sentenced to imprisonment for a misdemeanor, from 1 to 3 years.

If the information involved is considered confidential, the accused will be sentenced to corrective punishment by the commanding officer or the officer in charge.

Note 1: If the abovementioned acts necessitate more severe punishment under other articles of law, the accused will be sentenced according to the most stringent punishment.

Note 2: Anyone who has knowledge of such classified information and, knowing that the divulgence of it is forbidden, discloses the information in any way, will be prosecuted according to this article.

AIR FORCE PERSONNEL URGED TO REPORT TO UNITS

LD041417 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The joint staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran today announced: In view of the fact that the administrative and technical staff of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran who are currently absent and have not yet joined their units carry identity cards, they are hereby warned to report to their relevant units as soon as possible in order to clarify their service situation, or to send in their identity cards. Otherwise, they will be prosecuted and dealt with in accordance with regulations.

LAW ON USE OF PRIVATE TRANSMITTERS EXPLAINED

LD040915 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 4 Aug 79 LD

[Text] In accordance with the provisions of the law on private radio transmitter sets, the use of these sets requires that a license and written permission be obtained from the Directorate General of Telecommunications Affairs of the Ministry of Post, Telegraph and Telephone. Therefore, the ministry has announced that it expects the dear compatriots to take the ncesssary steps to obtain a license and permission from the Directorate General of Telecommunications Affairs prior to using any radio transmitting equipment. The ministry warned that those who break the law will be prosecuted in accordance with the provisions of the law.

CABINET RATIFIES DECISION ON NATIONAL HOLIDAYS

LD070936 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] At last night's session of the Council of Ministers, in which five members of the Revolution Council participated, the plan for the national holidays of the country was ratified unanimously. The national holidays are as follows:

1. The holidays for workers and staff employees will be equal and the same;

2. Hours of work for staff emplyees will be 40 hours per week--Saturday to Wednesday 7 hour a day and on Thursday only 5 hours;

3. National holidays will be as follows: 22-25 March New Years Holiday, 2 April Islamic Republic Day, 3 April, 5 June and 11 February Revolution Days, 20 March Oil Day, the birthday of the Prophet and 15 Sha'ban [birthday of the hidden imam], 21 Ramadan [martyrdom of Imam 'Ali], 'Ed Fetr [last day of Ramadan], Tasu'a, 'Ashura [martyrdom of Imam Hoseyn], 28 Safar, the birthday of the Prophet, 'Ed Qorban and 'Ed Ghadir.

The government spokesman told a PARS reporter that the working hours of the workers will be 48 hours per week, just as before. As a mark of respect for the rights of workers, as of 23 September of this year, when the above resolution will be enacted, the national holidays of the country will be the same for workers and staff employees.

FORMER GENDARMERIE OFFICER EXECUTED IN ESFAHAN

LD060920 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[Text] According to our reporter, the Islamic Revolution Court of Esfahan has announced its verdicts on three people loyal to Pahlavi's corrupt regime after investigating their dossiers.

Ahmad Malekpur, commanding officer of the gendarmerie company in Ardestan, accused of ordering suppression of demonstrations which resulted in three people being wounded and one martyred, ordering shooting to create terror among the people and ordering the arrest and physical assault of the arrested strugglers, was convicted and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment.

Manuchehr Sahebqarani, commanding officer of the gendarmerie unit in Arsanjan, accused of shooting to frighten the strugglers, arresting the mojahedin and harming them, taking part in the suppression of the right-seeking demonstrations of the people of Zavareh and Ardestan, was convicted and sentenced to 2 years imprisonment.

Hasan Keshavarz, gendarmerie warrant officer in Ardestan, who went missing for months, accused of shooting to terrorize people and the strugglers, shooting at the strugglers--resulting in the martyrdom of Mohamed Imamollah Fa'eq--and taking part in the suppression of the right-seeking demonstration of the people of Ardestan and Zavareh, was convicted of sowing corruption on earth and waging war against God and was sentenced to death. The sentence passed on him was carried out in the early hours of this morning.

The court decided that the salary of the above-mentioned people should be altered to the amount needed by their families and be paid out to them.

HAMADAN GUARDS INTERVENE IN VILLAGE CLASHES

LD061106 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[Text] According to our reporter in Hamadan, because of divisions yesterday between counterrevolutionary people wielding clubs and the residents of the Ajin and Kharghun villages around Asadabad village of Hamadan there were armed confrontations. In these confrontations the Revolution Guards Corps of Hamadan surrounded the Ajin village, arrested 10 elements creating confusion, discovered six firearms and put an end to the confrontations. In the Kharghun village also with the intervention of the Revolution Guards Corps of Hamadan the confrontations were ended but, unfortunately two people were killed and four injured, two critically.

While surrounding the Kharghun village, the members of the Revolution Guards Corps of Hamadan arrested 2 people accused of murder by the names of Heshmat and Rajab, and 12 other people who had participated in this conspiracy [as heard].

KHUZESTAN WRITER RELEASED FROM DETENTION AFTER PROTESTS

LD031519 Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 29 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Excerpts] Nasim Khaksar, the poet and writer from Khuzestan who had been detained since 22 Tir, [15 July], was released yesterday morning. Khaksar had gone on a hunger strike in protest against his detention. Following negotiations between the Alwaz revolutionary prosecutions office and the Abadan revolutionary prosecutor, the order was given for him to be released.

During the time Nasim Khaksar was detained, there were protests by various factions, including the Writers Association, the Council for the Defense of Freedom and Human Rights and the Political Prisoners' Assocation.

TWO ADULTERERS, ACCUSED OF DECEPTION, EXECUTED IN YAZD

LD051808 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 5 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The Islamic Revolutionary Court of Yazd Province has investigated charges levelled against Amir Zoqifar, son of Mohammad Javad, and Reza Zakerian, son of Abbas, regarding the deception of a woman. They were accused of investigating her problems while pretending to be the members of a committee. After facing the complainant with the accused and listening to their accounts and defense, with the blunt confession of the accused who had committed adultery with this woman and the accounts of the complainant and the witnesses, and after due deliberation, the court convicted the accused of committing forceful adultery and violating the chastity of the public. Since they committed this inhuman and cruel act under false pretenses, impersonating members of the Islamic Revolution Committee, the court pronounced them guilty of sowing corruption on earth and being counterrevolutionary and sentenced them to be executed according to the laws of the Shari'a. The sentence was carried out this morning.

AFGHANISTAN

AFP: TROOPS LOYAL TO REGIME IN CONTROL OF KABUL

BK061501 Hong Kong AFP in English 1450 GMT 6 Aug 79 BK

[Excerpt] Islambad, 6 Aug (AFP)--Troops loyal to Afghan President Nur Mohammad Taraki have been back in total control of Kabul since last night, it was learned here today from a reliable source. The firing which broke out around Fort Bala Hesar after an apparent mutiny by part of the town's garrision ceased at nightfall and a curfew from 2000 until 0400 was imposed by the authorities until further notice.

This morning traffic in the streets was almost normal, with only the Bala Hesar area still sealed off.

The government distributed leaflets stating "reactionary agents from Iran and Pakistan have been wiped out" and cars fitted with loudspeakers toured the streets reassuring the population that the regime had the situation well in hand.

Curfew Relaxed

BK070926 Hong Kong AFP in English 0900 GMT 7 Aug 79 BK

[Text] Kabul, 7 Aug (AFP)--Calm has returned to Kabul following a mutiny by army units on Sunday, local residents said. Estimates of casualities vary from tens to hundreds of people killed in the fighting between troops loyal to President Nur Mohammad Taraki and soldiers quartered at the Bala Hesar Fort in the capital. The mutiny lasted for six hours but the government which does not normally release details of military operations, has said only that the insurgents were "wiped out" without specifying how many were killed and wounded in the hail of fire.

Tanks were still on guard today outside strategic points in the city, including the national radio headquarters and the presidential palace.

The curfew, which was brought forward to 8 p.m. on Sunday evening, has been put back to its normal time of 11 p.m.

RADIO PRAISES ROLE OF PATRIOTS AGAINST PAKISTANIS, IRANIANS

LD062228 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Text] One of the great historical qualities of our heroic people is that they have been the vanguard and exemplary forerunners in every great movement that has taken place in the region and have played a leading role among the masses of the area in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and exploitation. For example, when British colonialism cast its shadow over East and West, it was our valiant and freedom-loving people who staged heroic uprisings against the forces of the infidels and their military might, inflicted an unprecedented defeat on the colonialist forces of the infidels and tore to pieces the myth of their world-devouring search for domination. This leading role of our struggling and courageous people is being felt more than ever before in the leading of the people's revolution in Afghanistan to victory.

As a result of their relentless struggles against imperialism and the despotic regimes attached to it, our fighting people not only carried the Great Sawr Revolution to victory and became the ruler of their own destiny, but rendered valuable services in the way of spreading the working class ideology in the region and the awakening of the toilers in this part of the world. With the establishment of the people's government and the elimination of the [word indistinct] of the foundation of tyranny, exploitation, reaction and imperialism in the country, the toilers and proud patriotic people of Afghanistan once again proved to the world people that they are leading the caravan of strugglers and fighters against the oppressors, parasites and agents of reaction and imperialism, and as a leading people in the region fulfill their great and historic mission before their toiling brothers in the region.

But this great movement and this liberating victory encountered the negative reaction of the reactionaries and servants of imperialism, for they saw that the light of our revolution eliminates them like [word indistinct]. The parasitic elements attached to international reaction, these reactionary circles of Iran and Pakistan, with the collusion of world imperialism, in order to prevent the progress of the Great Sawr Revolution and its expansion in the region, hatch conspiracies in the dark. They kill women and children in their barbaric and unmanly raids and together with their mercenaries attempt to provoke chaos and disorder. In view of the victory of our revolution and the establishment of our Khalqi government and following the defeat of the forces of reaction and the toppling of the dictatorship of the savage and bloodthirsty sarders and the parasitic feudalists, these lackeys of imperialism provided the grounds for the solidarity and powerful fraternity of the workers, farmers and other patriotic toilers which constitutes the firm foundation of our people's revolutionary order. The aggression and conspiracy of imperialism, the radicals of the left and the Pakistanis and Iranians is a natural and understandable phenomenon. Beside this, however, the patriotism of our brave and freedom-loving people in preserving the revolutionary achievements and freedom they have inherited from their forefathers and the heroism and solidarity of our struggling and valiant people with their armed forces against the invading Pakistanis and Iranians and the traitors who serve them has found shining expression in a very becoming manner. And thanks to their (?manliness) and the love of the patriots for their homeland, they were able to nip in the bud every conspiracy of the mercenaries of imperialism, as their forefathers brought infidel colonialism to its knees, and keep aloft their people's red flag, which has been hoisted for the sake of our better and proud tomorrows.

Long live the people: Long live our Khalqi (?flag).

MASS RALLIES IN CAPITAL, PROVINCES SUPPORT GOVERNMENT

LD062100 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] Tens of thousands of our noble and patriotic people have held rallies and meetings in support and defense of last night's communique of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and denounced the shameless interference and treacherous aggression of the narrow-minded fanatics of Iran, the reactionary circles of Pakistan and the servile lackeys of imperialism in the realm of our beloved homeland.

The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY correspondents report from the capital and provinces that at these mass rallies and meetings, thousands of our valiant people carrying portraits of the great leader of the people, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and president of the Revolutionary Council, and the red national flags and revolutionary slogans, gave vent to their patriotic feelings and shouted: Long live the valiant and toiling people of Afghanistan! Long live the DRA, victory to the PDPA! Long live the beloved leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki! Victory to the red flag of the DRA! Death to the enemies of the toling people of Afghanistan! Death to the enemies of the Great Sawr Revolution!

Speakers addressing these meetings referred to the treacherous aggression of the enemies of the Great Sawr Revolution against the security forces at the Bala Hesar barracks in Kabul and said: Those serving agents of imperialism who wished, on the order of their treacherous masters, to provoke chaos in the east of Kabul were so crushed and eliminated by our heroic army, with the cooperation of our valiant and patriotic people, that it reminded us of the abject defeat of the infidels and the agents of imperialism by our brave people at Bala Hesar in Kabul [reference to second Anglo-Afghan war in 1878-1879].

The BAKHTAR correspondents add that at the end of these meetings, thousands of our noble and patriotic people registered their names with the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution in order to defend the Great Sawr Revolution and the honor of the homeland and thus express their unreserved support for their people's regime.

Today's marches and meetings in the capital were staged by officials and employees of the Ministries of Education and Training and of Information and Culture; employees of the Land Transport Authority, Kabul municipality, and the Foodstuffs Procurement Department; teachers and students of the Rahman Baba, Khoshal Khan, Ansari, Shah-e Doshamshirah and Seyyed Jamaleddin higher technical schools, and of the teacher training college; employees of the Education Press and of the Sokuk Press; and workers of the Pol-e Charkhi textile factory.

3 AUGUST MEETINGS DENOUNCE PAKISTANIS, IRANIANS

ID032152 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 3 Aug 79 ID

[Excerpts] On the occasion of the successful completion of the democratic land reforms and the successful implementation of the first national census project in the country, today popular marches and grand meetings were held by thousands of our honorable and patriotic people in various parts of the country. At these rallies and meetings the treacherous interference in and shameless acts of aggression by narrowminded Iranian fanatics, reactionary circles of Pakistan, agents of imperialism, Muslim Brotherhood and elements of black reaction against the realm of our beloved homeland were strongly denounced, and thousands of our valiant, courageous and patriotic people registered with the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution in order to defend the honor of the homeland and the achievements of the Great Sawr Revolution. Today's marches and meetings took place in the Qarah Bagh subgovernorate of Kabul province; the agricultural school of Balkh province; Aybakin, the center of Samangan province; the [Jowayn] and Qal'eh Kah of Farah province.

According to another report, thousands of the noble and patriotic people of (Qal'a-e Shadah), (Qal'a-e Ahed), (Aqsa) [words indistinct] of Zabol and Aibak in the center of Samangan province held grant meetings today and denounced the treacherous acts of the enemeies of the hard-working people of Afghanistan.

PRIME MINISTER AMIN HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 30 JUL

Part I

JN042144 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Aug 79 JN

["Text" of first part of press conference by Hafizollah Amin, People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo secretary and prime minister, attended by foreign press correspondents at the Foreign Ministry on Monday 30 July--read by announcer]

[Text] Question by the correspondent of Pakistani [name indistinct]: Your Excellency Lomri Wazir [Prime Minister], is it possible for you to shed light on law and security in the country, I would like to hear the truth from you?

Answer: We are frank and we are proud that we have achieved great things in a short time. The most important was implementation of the land reform plan and free distribution of land to the peasants. The plan took place in less than 8 months; a complete population census was also carried out. This proves that security and law exist in Afghanistan. We have successfully carried out both plans with the people's cooperation. Therefore, we can say with all tranquillity that the situation is calm and reassuring in Afghanistan and that the citizens are happily strengthening the Sawr Revolution. However, we cannot hide the fact that foreign intervention and collusion by elements hostile to our revolution are still taking place. The elements hostile to the revolution are the criminals who escaped from Afghanistan to Pakistan and Iran where they have been provided with money and weapons. They attack our villages with foreign militias, killing children, boys and girls, men and women in various parts of the homeland. They burn schools. We are not surprised at these acts because we expect them to perpetrate such savage acts. It is only natural that such opposition and resistance come from local and foreign reactionaries against a revolution that objects to the class system.

Question by the All-India Radio correspondent: What is your opinion of Islam's status in Afghanistan in view of enemy propaganda?

Answer: If the aim is the sacred religion of Islam, then Islam's values are highly respected in this country. But if the aim is to achieve gains by the oppressors and exploiters, then in this case the propaganda of the said forces may be true. You can, however, search for the truth with your own eyes. Go to any mosque in any part of Afghanistan and see whether or not religious rites are performed, especially during the holy month of Ramadan when you will notice that proper opportunities have been made available for the performance of religious rites.

Question by the DIE ZEIT correspondent: What will be Islam's status in your constitution, will it be mentioned as a basic component in the constitution?

Answer: Everyone will be free to practice his beliefs as exists in the state at present. No one will be subjected to any tyranny or oppression. Islam will be respected. No overt or covert pressure will be placed on any person because of religion.

Question by the AFP correspondent: Since you have been appointed defense minister, can you name the areas where (?uprisings) have taken place and where it seems the situation is tense?

Answer: We must not say that the situation is deteriorating. We must say that foreign aggression is continuing. Foreign aggression upon us continues and foreign intervention in Afghanistan's affairs will not stop.

Question by the FRANCE-PRESSE correspondent: Did you previously take measures to confront this aggression by establishing the Higher Council for National Defense?

Answer: Because external aggression continues and my relations with the armed forces and officers who are members of the People's Democratic Party still exist, because I know the army leaders very well, the great leader of the people, Nur Mohammad Taraki, supreme commander of the armed forces, People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee general secretary and Revolutionary Council chairman, has entrusted me with the responsibility of decisively confronting this enemy intervention, so that I may put in practice his orders and instructions and report to him and shoulder the responsibility of the Defense Ministry.

Question by the PRAVDA correspondent: What is your opinion on the relationship between the Great Sawr Revolution and your country's independence?

Answer: Afghanistan achieved independence 60 years ago. The Afghan people fought the British with courage and pride. They achieved independence. The Great Sawr Revolution strengthened our political independence and insured our stand on economic and social matters. The Great Sawr Revolution saved the toiling people from oppression and exploitation by the oppressors and feudalists.

Question by the DIE ZEIT correspondent: Esteemed Lomri Wazir, when you reviewed your country's history, you pointed out that Amanullah Khan instituted many reforms. Why did Amanullah Khan not succeed?

Answer: You are asking me about factors that were behind Amanullah Khan's failure. There were many factors. He had no party and his measures and activities were not guided by any party. He had no party like ours to support him. Also, he was not from the toiling masses. The circles of reaction in Afghanistan which at that time had strong contacts with British India, obtained Great Britain's support. Amanullah Khan also did not enjoy international support as we do. We have not repeated Amanullah Khan's measures. What we did was to launch a class revolution where power was transferred from the exploiters to the workers. The toiling people in the world support us and defend the revolution.

Question by the TASS correspondent: Please clarify the bases of Afghanistan's foreign policy, particularly its relations with Iran and Pakistan?

Answer: I have repeatedly clarified the bases of Afghanistan's foreign policy. We advocate peace and oppose aggression. We support the nonalined policy and will defend it firmly. We are active members of this nonalined policy. We have participated in its meetings and have sought to strengthen this policy. We defend the UN Charter and tried to live with our neighbors in an atmosphere of amity, peace and good neighborliness. We have friendly relations with the socialist countries and we have good fraternal relations with the Soviet Union as well. We wish to have good relations with Iran and Pakistan. This will be achieved when reactionary circles in both countries cease to intervene in our affairs.

Question by the LE MONDE correspondent: Do you intend to join the Warsaw Pact?

Answer: I have previously said that we are sincere members of the nonalined policy. In other words, we do not belong to any military pact, be it the nonaggressive defensive Warsaw Pact or any other.

Question by the DIE ZEIT correspondent: Do you intend to join economic pacts?

Answer: We are concerned with the interests of our masses and we adhere to everything in favor of our masses.

Question by the All India Radio correspondent: Don't you think the immigrants' problem may cause a dispute with Pakistan?

Answer: We do not consider them immigrants. We consider them criminals, because they are the murderers and tyrants who relinquished their privileges and investments in Afghanistan. They could not face the Afghan masses. They were not brave enough to work in the service of the homeland. Consequently, they fled the country and sought refuge in Iran and Pakistan. We consider the immigrants' protectors criminals and elements against the revolution in Afghanistan.

Question by the AFP correspondent: Can you give the number of those who have fled to Iran and Pakistan?

Answer: This is difficult for both of us. We cannot count the number of Pushtuns and Baluchis who reside between the rivers of Amu and Aba Sin, they cannot be distinguished. Those who consider the Pushtuns and Baluchis immigrants are wrong, because millions of them come during the summertime to the Amu frontier, namely to the land of their forefathers. During the winter they go to the frontier of the river (Sih).

Question by the PRAVDA correspondent: Can you explain the Great Sawr Revolution's accomplishments?

Answer: The Great Sawr Revolution's accomplishments are crystal clear. However, it will require a long time to count these accomplishments. Nevertheless, the most important of these accomplishments is the establishment of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the application of the various decrees. These have managed to save our people from usury, which is the ugliest form of exploitation, to guarantee equality between man and woman, to guarantee right of election and the choice of marriage and to distribute agricultural land gratuitously to the poor and peasants in accordance with the programs of the democratic agricultural reforms and population census. Several schools have been built and over 15,000 prisoners were released from detention camps. These prisoners were thrown in prisons without trial during the era of Mohammad Daud. The first 5-year plan has also been implemented.

Question by the PRAVDA correspondent: What are the current priority problems in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan?

Answer: Foreign intervention in the republic's domestic affairs.

Question by the Soviet TV correspondent: Soon the nonalined countries' sixth conference will be held in Havana. Would you kindly explain Afghanistan's position in this conference?

Answer: Our relations and connection with members of the nonalined policy are not something new. Our relations vis-a-vis this policy began long before the inception of the successful Great Sawr Revolution. We hope to participate in the Havana conference. We are trying to contribute to rendering this conference a success. I, personally, participated in the conferences of the nonalined foreign ministers in Havana and Belgrade on behalf of Afghanistan. We will not spare any efforts to make this conference a success. We have performed our task with all sincerity and loyalty. We have assisted our Cuban brothers in this regard. We have stood against imperialist and reactionary plots and intrigues which tried to obstruct the convocation of the Havana conference. This is because we firmly believe that the nonalined policy is playing an important political role for achieving a just peace. There is similarity and identity between nonalined policy and that of peace-loving countries. This policy is represented by the socialist countries led by the Soviet Union. This nonalined policy opposes colonialism, imperialism and all forms of oppression and intervention in others' domestic affairs. This policy has always angered the imperialists and pleased the workers regimes and workers class. We are defending this policy and are effectively contributing to enhancing it.

Question by the DIE ZEIT correspondent: After the Great Sawr Revolution, Afghanistan is in fact leaning toward the Soviet Union for help and guidance, and fraternal bilateral relations have been stabilized. Will this situation tend to weaken relations with the European countries?

Answer: Our friendly relations with the Soviet Union have never been made at the expense of our relations with other countries. The Soviet Union was the first country that recognized Afghanistan. It rendered us economic and military aid. Our relations with the Soviet Union are friendly, and we wish to consolidate our friendly relations with all countries. We hope to strengthen our relations with all countries that are willing to have relations with us. The Soviet Union has accepted such relations.

Part II

LD052314 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 5 Aug 79 LD

["Second part" of press conference by Hafizollah Amin, Politburo member and secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and prime minister, attended by foreign press correspondents at the Foreign Ministry on 30 July--read by announcer]

[Text] DIE ZEIT question: Recently your government asked foreign embassies in Kabul to reduce their staff in proportion to their assistance. How can one interpret this decision of Afghanistan? Apparently, it means that whatever country which does not give aid should reduce its staff.

Answer: You know that from the diplomacy point of view, rational balance should exist between the number of embassy staff members between two countries. We have a fixed number of diplomats in one particular country. We hope that the country too, in case of an imbalance, will follow suitable measures, and provided it has sufficient reasons, in that case there is no need that the two numbers be fully proportional.

Prior to the Sawr Revolution, the number of the staff members of the Embassy of the United States of America and China in Kabul was much. At that time, the reasons given were that a number of economic projects and enterprises were being carried out with the assistance of these two countries. But now those projects are no more and those assistances are no more given. Thus, there is no need for surplus staff in Afghanistan, especially when the number of staff members of the aforementioned countries has increased after the revolution. Our measure is a friendly one. We want them to tell us what they are doing in Afghanistan when there is nothing for them to do. This naturally creates suspicion about what are they doing in Afghanistan. [as heard] Therefore, we (?very firmly) asked them to reduce the number of their staff members in their embassy.

Question: Are you happy on the pullout of Americans?

Answer: We are sorry for the reaction against our measures, because the way they made the announcement had a (?destructive) nature. We would have been thankful if they would have given credit for our reasons, but their reaction to this measure was not friendly. By their actions, they have launched a kind of mild propaganda against Afghanistan.

Pakistani journalist's question: In the various items which I read in yesterday's Kabul TIMES about one of your speeches in which you have expressed the hope for time to come when the people would freely move and live between the Aba Sin and Amu, whether the hope which you have expressed takes its course from the new interpretation of history or you have a territorial claim on Pakistan. [as heard]

Answer: We have never made any territorial claim on Pakistan. Our land belongs to the people and not to one individual. Whatever the people of one country selects we hold it in esteem, but our country is open to those who live between Aba Sin and Amu. As you know, they have always considered Afghanistan as their ancestral land and no one can prevent them from this. We will be happy to welcome them as brothers, but territorial claims on the soil of others is a colonial and imperialistic act because the land is the property of the people and whatever the people decide we respect it, besides.

Question: Do you sense any national freedom movement in the land of Pushtuns and Baluchis which now belongs to Pakistan? Does there exist any national independence movement?

Answer: We are sincerely in favor of a solution to the only political difference with Pakistan and that is the national question of the Pushtun and Baluchi people. I will not comment more than this, lest it is misinterpreted and our sincerity is hurt. It is sufficient to say that we are ready for peaceful solution to this problem with Pakistan.

Question: In the light of your previous comment that everything depends on the determination of the peoples living in one region, is it also true about these areas?

Answer: This is a general formula and it is applicable throughout the world and also it constitutes the basis of the foreign policy.

Question, All India Radio: Will any progress be made in your negotiations with Pakistan?

Answer: No negotiation has begun yet on this question.

DIE ZEIT question: How should one interpret the speeches of president of the Revolutionary Council and yours as regards your wishes for the toiling masses of Sind and Punjab? What is the idea behind your wishes and what aim and objectives do you have?

Answer: I have made this issue fully clear that we have the honor of being supported by the workers and toilers of Vietnam, Cuba, Angola, Ethiopia, Algeria and the Arabs and we also brotherly and friendly support the workers and toilers throughout the world. This is our ideology based on class struggle. I am sure that the toilers of Sind and Punjab, too, realize their responsibility as regards the Government of Afghanistan, which is a working class government, and they support our revolution.

Question: Don't you mean export of revolution?

Answer: Not at all. From our point of view the export of revolution is a traitorous act against the revolution.

Question, All India Radio: Will your government take measures for general normalization of the situation?

Answer: Why not? Generally speaking, the situation is completely normal. Specifically speaking, if the foreigners stop their aggression, general peace and tranquility will return to Afghanistan and no incidents will occur which could (?believed) considered as a rebellion. If they continue their aggression, we too will defend our revolution.

Question, Pakistani journalist: Was the recent reshuffle made in your government aimed at taking measures for normalizing the general situation? If it is so, how can these measures prove beneficial?

Answer: On the basis of decree of the great leader, Nur Mohammad Taraki, you can observe the major reason behind my assignment. The responsibility is for executing the orders and directives of the great leader and for carrying out the affairs of the Defense Ministry and guiding and taking defensive measures against foreign aggression. When this responsibility befell me, I deemed it necessary to hand over the Foreign Ministry to one of my colleagues because I would not have sufficient time to shoulder the responsibility of the First Ministry as well as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It was for this reason that I recommended Comrade Dr Shah Wali for this task. Dr Shah Wali, being deputy health minister and minister of public health, the addition of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs would have been a heavy task for him. It was therefore necessary that another person take over the Public Health Ministry. Comrade Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray was appointed public health minister because he is also a medical doctor and had made great success and accomplishments in implementation of land reforms program. Hereafter, promotion of agriculture (?and) production will be a major task and Comrade Abdorrashid Jalili, who is an agricultural expert, was appointed to the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform.

Similarly, Comrade Aslam Watanjar, who was the minister of the interior affairs previously and was well versed in this job, was reassigned to the Ministry of Interior. In the same way, the minister of frontier affairs, education and minister without portfolio was appointed.

Question: You must be having a framework for normalizing the general situation because unrest and rebellion is not in the interest of Afghanistan. How long will you need to control the situation and reinstate peace and tranquillity in Afghanistan?

Answer: We are fully in control of the situation. We have new tasks upon our shoulders, namely defense of the revolution and construction of our country and society. The construction of the country and society is not possible in a short time. This work will prolong up to eternity. However, defense of the revolution is a phenomenon which will last until the time that aggression ends against our revolution. If anyone attacks us or our country is subjected to aggression, we should fight it. If the aggression and intervention stop, no need will be felt for defensive measures. Thus, it depends on the foreign countries as to when they stop their aggression.

DIE ZEIT question: Would you follow similar diplomatic stand towards any country such as Iran as you have vis-a-vis Pakistan?

Answer: Yes. Our charge d'affaires in Tehran has met concerned officials of the Iranian Foreign Ministry a number of times and has discussed with them about the friendly relations between Afghanistan and Iran and discontinuation of intervention in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. Our Foreign Ministry also summoned the charge d'affaires of Iran to Kabul and has expressed this desire to him. But Iran has internal problems. We do not know whom to talk with. We established contact with a number of their leading figures, but so far we have received no reply.

AFP question: Will you accept the mediation of any friendly country? It so often happens that when a problem lingers between two persons, they go to a third. Do you have this in view?

Answer: We have not yet received offer for mediation from any country.

Question: Have you ever thought of this?

Answer: If such an offer would have been made, we would have considered it with interest.

TASS question: What is your stand about some of the countries of the region who want to join the nonalined movement?

Answer: We will remain faithful to the principles of nonalinement. We will support any country which does not interfere in the internal affairs of any country and remains faithful to the principles of nonalinement.

DIE ZEIT question: On my arrival at Kabul airport I came across a magnanimous slogan which read: Welcome to the land of new model of revolution. Would you please elucidate on this model, and for whom will it be?

Answer: This is a theoretical matter. In my opinion the revolution of Afghanistan is a new model of the working class revolution which transfers the political power from the exploiters to the working class headed by the working class party. This is unprecedented. This is a new model of revolution in a society which has feudatory relations transferring political power from the exploiters to the exploited which is a friend and ally of all the toilers.

Question: Is it a model for the Third World countries or for the whole world?

Answer: It is a model for the people of all the countries with approximal conditions as Afghanistan.

Question: You talk of the proletarian dictatorship and class struggle. In Afghanistan one can hardly see the working class because all are peasants. Would you say something on this.

Answer: It is incorrect to say that working class is not seen in Afghanistan. In Afghanistan the working class has the honor to be here. The working class dictatorship does not mean that in any country where it comes into power, the majority should be workers. The proletariat is the working class and it is not necessary that it should be in the majority so that the working class revolution take place, like in Afghanistan. But it ought to be noticed that the working class revolutionary ideology is the torch of our revolution and its leadership, that is the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. It is on this basis that the firm dictatorship of the proletariat has been established in this country and is in the service of the peasants. The peasants class is united with the workers class. It is not only so in Afghanistan but in all working class revolutions. The peasant class supports the working class.

Question: Have you not been hasty in the implementation of the revolutionary measures in your country? The general belief is that you have taken a hurried decision in the implementation of the land reform program. The land reform is a difficult issue and you carried it out in a very short time. The land reform program in most of the countries has ended in failure.

Answer: No, I do not think hasty measure was taken in this regard, because we did not come across any problems which could be linked to the implementation of the land reforms program. We did not face any resistance. Instead we got the overwhelming support of the people. The problems which arose emanated from the foreign intervention.

Question: Have you not faced any resistance as regards campaigns against illiteracy?

Answer: No. We can even carry out this program on a larger scale if any of our friendly countries provide us monetary help.

Question: How much progress have you made toward reaching a society void of exploitation of man by man?

Answer: The timelimit for the revolution cannot be fixed. We cannot exactly say how much time is required for the creation of a society void of exploitation of man by man in Afghanistan. First we should lay the socioeconomic foundation of the desired society and you cannot say how much time this will take. But we are moving towards a society void of exploitation of man by man.

Part III

ID062356 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 6 Aug 79 ID

["Part three and last part" of press conference by Hafizollah Amin, secretary and member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo and prime minister, attended by foreign press correspondents at the Foreign Ministry on 30 July--read by announcer]

[Text] LE MONDE question: What should the 2 percent of the society do? Should it (?leave) the country?

Answer: No, not at all. They should work for their country. They should work on land, in the factories, government offices and in this way lead a noble life.

Question: If they do not want to (?do so), then...?

Answer: If they do not want to work, (?will they eat)? While they live in Afghanistan they should work so that they earn their living, because we are constructing a society void of exploitation of man by man, and nothing will be left to them to live on. If they work in Afghanistan they should (?live) there nobly and piously and be honorable citizens of the country.

PRAVDA question: You mentioned earlier that 98 percent of the society supports you. (?Please say) who are the other 2 percent?

Answer: The less than 2 percent of the society are feudals, compradors, lackeys of imperialism and those who used to thrive on the flesh and blood of the toilers and were the dependents of imperialism and compradors and lived like parasites in Afghanistan. They used to suck the blood of the people. Not all of the, but a majority from among them, warmly welcomed their government since the inception of the Khalqi state and (?after) they came to know the facts. [Words indistinct] they engaged in new situations and showed that they stand beside the toilers and continue their lives, and they still live in Afghanistan and we feel proud of them as our brothers and compatriots.

Question: Is there any discrimination between Shi'ites and Sunnis in Afghanistan?

Answer: If we discriminate between Sunnis and Shi'ites, how can we call (?our regime) a working class, a working state? There's no difference between Shi'ites and Sunnis. All are free to follow their faith. You can practically see this. We have the honor to have members from both sects in the Central Committee of our party and also the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

DIE ZEIT question: Why do you hesitate to call yourselves Marxists?

Answer: What do you mean? Why should (?you) be so (?vague). You can recognize us from our words and deeds. Words and deeds are the best criterion for recognizing the nature of a society (?and its) [word indistinct]. We call ourselves Khalq. We were and are known in Afghanistan as (?Khalqini).

Pakistani journalist's question: Don't you envisage a quarrel in the region because there are two tendencies prevailing? One is the religious trend, as going on in Iran and where they talk of religious principles, and those whom you call [word indistinct] enjoying the sympathy of (?these elements), and you have condemned their interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. On the other hand, you talk of the support of the working class, (?including the region). This opens the way to [words indistinct]. What is your comment on this and what do you (?foresee)?

Answer: I reply to you on the basis of my ideology. When a government enjoys the support of working class it is invincible. Every revolutionary government in the beginning has always been (?plagued) with difficulties as a result of the meddling of the enemy. It has ultimately come out victorious. We are certain and proud that our regime, too, will overcome its difficulties, which ensue from the interference of imperialism and reactionary [word indistinct]. Those who [word indistinct] religious sympathy, they are people of political reaction and use religion as a political tool for their own ends. They have never recognized religion in its real sense. They take interest in the religion of our people from the point of view of their own vested interests. They want to incite the people against us [few words indistinct] (?which in turn) is quite clear. We are not warmongers. We are (?firm) defenders of peace (?but) will defend our revolution.

(?TASS) Question: How do you view the signing of the SALT between the Soviet Union and America? What [word indistinct] does it bear for Asia?

Answer: I have already commented on this. The treaty has been a cause for happiness for the whole progressive humanity, for the peace-loving people of the world. This treaty is a victory of [words indistinct] and it is also of great importance to the security of Asia.

At the end of the interview the first minister, addressing the journalists, said: (?I wish you) to reflect my views sincerely in your press as it is required by your profession. I wish you further success in your duties. I hope you come again to Afghanistan so that (?we meet each other and talk).

AMIN EXPLAINS REASONS FOR FRIENDSHIP WITH USSR

LD041450 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

["Highlights" of speech by Hafizollah Amin, secretary and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and prime minister, delivered before a number of elders and representatives of (Malakhil Saheb) of northern Waziristan at the palace of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs "recently"--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] My dears: First of all I sincerely welcome you. I have the pleasure to meet you in Kabul. It was my long desire to meet you. Now, whatever happens and whatever (?strides) and gains are made in Afghanistan belong to you dear workers and toilers. Now in Afghanistan the (?time is) for the toilers, poor workers and peasants. [sentence indistinct] Whatever we do, we want it to be in the interest of the toilers and laborers. Now, gone is the day when everything was considered in the interests of the sardars and lords. Now everything is considered in the interests of the workers.

My dears, I again tell you that a prosperous life and a life of brotherhood and honor can be secured with the awareness of the people, and it will not be achieved with ignorance, because when the people do not realize that this regime is theirs, this land is theirs, and this power is based on their power, they cannot (?give) to their country with all interest and sincerity. If they are aware they can construct their land unitedly and sincerely and can stand against the enemy with all interest--that is why we are desirous of popularization of knowledge and education in the country. We want everybody to look at his country, regime and people with all knowledge and understanding. Dear compatriots, what did we and the toiling people of Afghanistan lose in Afghanistan as a result of the revolution? We claim openly that we have lost our empty stomachs, bare bodies, homelessness, destitution, famine and misery. What did we gain instead? Our enemies eliminated, the parasites and (?terrorists) wiped out, [words indistinct] power of the government and the state.

We know when the parasites in Afghanistan saw that (?the) laborers and the peasants rose up and took power [words indistinct] join hands along our side, from among these khans, some noble patriots joined us and stood along our side, and some others fled the country because they could no longer practice their mastery here unless they fled and went to their masters. [Words indistinct], their masters, to whom their fathers and forefathers have gone. During the reign of His Majesty Amanullah Khan, then too they fled and went to (?the Britishers). Now that their sons and grandsons see that the same happens (?tomorrow) in Afghanistan, (?to prosper) the poor and laborers and a new regime has been established. They have, like their fathers and forefathers, gone to the (?the Britishers and) [words indistinct] and are creating hue and cry that (?the) poor and laborers have risen up in Afghanistan and they have toppled the khans and sardar: For God's sake help us, so that we could reinstate sardarism again. [passage indistinct]

We know that the brave Pakhtuns and Baluchis (?befriend) Afghanistan with great interest, and they consider this revolution as theirs and support it, because each toiling Pakhtun and Baluch has realized that laborers', peasants' and toilers' regime has been established in Afghanistan and that [words indistinct] and they cannot stand against us because they are ashamed of themselves and [words indistinct] because they know that their toilers are here, and here there is a regime of toilers, a regime of workers and peasants, and how could we stand against it?

In the same manner when the toilers of Pakistan realize that a workers' and peasants' regime has been established in Afghanistan, their conscience dictated not to stand against us [words indistinct] toilers of Pakistan will not allow them to stand against us.

We know that the enemies are lying. We know what the enemies tell us. They say the Russians are in Afghanistan. The Russians have not done anything in the course of 62 years that could be a disgrace to the independence of our brave and valorous people of Afghanistan. They have never looked down upon our honor, (?deputies), so I am ready to accept the responsibility. Whatever may be the punishment, I will welcome it. We are friendly to them because during the time of Amanullah Khan, Russia was the first country to recognize our independence. The Soviet Union was the first country in the world to recognize our revolution. The Soviet Union is the first country in the world which has extended the hand of friendship to us. Similarly, the Soviet Union during the time of Amanullah Khan was the first country to offer its assistance for the construction of our country. The assistance of the Soviet Union to us is more than any country in the world, both in the defense of the country and its flourishing.

We have the honor that as an independent and powerful country, we have preserved the (?theme of patriotism, love of the country and independence, the distinction of our forefathers. We have the honor that we have not committed treason as regards the motherland, and will never do so.

Whenever we negotiate with anybody, we keep into view our country, honor and prestige, like our forefathers. We not only safeguard our independence and the motherland, but also (?prosper) our country and whoever sincerely helps us, we have friendship with him. Whoever extends his cooperation, we happily accept it so that our country is prosperous. In Afghanistan not only are there the Soviets but also the English, French, Americans, Germans, Indians, Chinese, Pakistanis and Iranians here. Whoever wants to work in Afghanistan and help us, we tell him to come and work for us, but no one has the right to undermine our honor, dignity and freedom. We give right to no one in the world to teach us Islam and independence. [Sentence indistinct].

Wherever the English or other imperialists have set foot, (?immorality), trouble and corruption have found (?a) way and freedom has been curbed there. A British company came to Calcutta and arrested the independence of all India. They attacked us, too, from there. One of its companies came to Iran and monopolized all its oil. In the Arab countries its ill deeds reached (?such) [words indistinct] heights that it took away the first pillar [as heard] from the Islamic history point of view, or the second pillar as regards sanctity and gave it to Jews. They kill hundreds of toiling Muslim Arabs there every day. Thus, you see for yourselves whether the assistance of the Soviet Union is necessary for the toiling people of Afghanistan or the assistance of the English and [word indistinct] (?killers) the imperialists.

We have the honor and take pride in it that Afghanistan is the first country in the region where the toiling Muslims have attained power. We are happy that like Afghanistan, the toilers of [word indistinct] of other Muslim countries are free. They do not have the state power in their hands and do not work for themselves. Afghanistan is (?at the head of) all Islamic countries where the toilers have power. It has shown the light of freedom to all the toiling Muslims of all the Islamic countries. It has shown resolution to them. It has shown them that the toiling Muslims are the owners of their country and not the feudal Muslims, the [word indistinct] and the oppressors. It showed to all the toiling and brother Muslims that whoever [words indistinct] this country and unleashes oppression and tyranny and whoever under the guise of Islam sheds the blood of others, they should overthrow him and push him out of the country in order to launch revolution like Afghanistan and prosper the country. This is the outcome of the heroism and valor of the toiling Muslims of Afghanistan, that the regime of toilers has been installed here and the power rests with them.

Just think that the BBC (?hurls) propaganda against us and says that instability has come to Afghanistan. The BBC is the voice of London, yet it cries and sheds tears that Islam has been wiped out from Afghanistan and instability has come. They are the ones who have torn to pieces the Arab Muslims. Thus, how do they cry for Islam in Afghanistan? What right do the English and the BBC have to say that instability has come to Afghanistan? If they are friends of Islam they should (?trust themselves) to embrace Islam. (?They have spoken) of Islam but are themselves infidels. Thus, it is nothing but sheer lies.

In Afghanistan, the order of toiling Muslims, toiling people, workers and peasants and all toilers, prevails. They have their country in their hands and the power too. But they are attacked by the enemy. It is a question of life and death for the toiling masses of Afghanistan. They have no other way. Whatever may happen, they will even lay down their lives and safeguard the country. They will sacrifice their lives, property and all (?honor) to safeguard the independence, justice and the honor of the country. It is for this reason (?in the past) that the Beijing, Islamabad, Tehran, BBC, Voice of Germany and Voice of America radios carry out propaganda and (?emit) lies and falsely accuse us. Whatever they say is in their own interest. We feel that we are on the right path. Right prevails over lies. If anybody attacks us we shall [words indistinct] country. It is no crime.

We have, then, the honor to safeguard our country. Your country--that is, the land of Pakhtuns, Baluchis, Tajiks, Uzbeks, Turkmens, Nuristanis and Hazaras--has been attacked by the enemies and we fight them. The reactionaries of Pakistan and Iran also have a hand in it. They have extended their treacherous hands and sent their men and militia. They fight against our brothers. They deceive our great brothers with dollars, [word indistinct] pounds sterling and rials, and instigate them to fight their brothers. They come and kill our children, [words indistinct] commit genocide, kill our women and elders and also our precious youth. They attack us, burn down the schools and localities. We have no other way but to safeguard our country, honor, dignity and prestige. In this region, we (?tell) them: Wherever the fire is lighted and whatever number of people are killed, all responsibility rests on the shoulders of the aggressors who attack our country. They have compelled our compatriots to fight to protect their country, justice and prosperity of Afghanistan. Otherwise, we do not want war; we are the lovers of peace. But when our country is attacked, we safeguard it.

PAKISTAN

FOREIGN OFFICE DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN KABUL CLASHES

BK061529 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 6 Aug 79 BK

[Text] A Foreign Office spokesman in Islamabad today strongly refuted the Kabul radio broadcast that Pakistani personnel were involved in serious clashes in Kabul city yesterday which caused the tightening of curfew measures in the city. The spokesman described the report as absolutely false and unfounded and emphasized that no Pakistani was involved in whatsoever manner in a local rebellion against the Afghan Government.

The spokesman said it is very regretable that despite the strict adherence to the principle of noninterference in Aghanistan's internal affairs on the part of Pakistan, the Kabul government continued to link Pakistan without any reason with the local resistance to itself. It appears that in this way the Kabul government wanted to divert the Afghan people's attention from the grave situation in the country.

The spokesman expressed the hope that the Kabul government will refrain from false propaganda against Pakistan because such propaganda might adversely affect the relations between the two countries.